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TESTIMONIAL

To Col. John G. Freeze on the Fifty-seventh Anniversary of His Admission to the Bar.

BANQUETED BY LAWYERS.

There have been banquets to Judges on their accession to the Bench, and on their retirement, but it has seldom happened that the members of the Bar have tendered to one of their number a banquet on an anniversary of his admission, so that the testimonial to Col. John G. Freeze by the lawyers of Columbia and Montour counties was quite an unusual event in this state.

Pursuant to arrangement, the event took place in the Elks' rooms in the Bnt building on Friday evening, April 28th Col. Freeze was escorted to the hall at eight o'clock by the committee on reception, consisting of C. W. Miller, J. B. Robinson, R. S. Howell and C. C. Evans. The hall was beautifully trimmed with palms and flowers, and music was furnished during the evening by Calhoun's orchestra of eight pieces.

At 9 o'clock the banquet hall was thrown open, and the guest of honor was escorted to the head of the table by Geo. E. Elwell Esq., toast master. The tables were set in the form of a square with one end open. At the head table were seated the toast-master, Col. Freeze, Hon. Wm. A. Marr of Ashland, and the chairmen of committees, James Scarlet, Judge Herring, C. W. Miller, and H. A. McKillip. The menu was an elaborate one, and was served by Mrs. Dodson. Her arrangements were perfect, and she fully demonstrated that it is not necessary to go away from home for a caterer, no matter what the occasion may be. Everything was deliciously prepared, and most favorable comment was heard on every hand, at Mrs. Dodson's skill in her line. The menu was as follows:

MENU.

Russian Caviar on Toast.
Stilled Pinotels Maraschino Cherries
Oyster Cocktails Waters
Olives, Pickles, Radishes on Ice
Chicken Soup
Schwiebach, Fancy Shapes
Baked Shad, Savory Filling
Sauce Tartare, Water Cress
Cucumbers, French Dressing
Potato Chips, Finger Rolls
Grape Punch Nabisco Waters
Roast Lamb, Onion Filling
Brown Dressing, Mint Sauce
Creamed Potatoes, French Peas, Buns
Celery Hearts Salted Nuts
Meat et Chandon
Chl. ken Salad, Mayonnaise Dressing
Swiss Cheese, Butter Thin Waters
Ice Cream, Fancy Cakes, Nuts,
Raisins Chocolate Mints
Cream Roquefort Cheese
Toasted Bent Crackers
Coffee Cigars

It was after eleven o'clock when the toast-master rapped for order, and the speaking began. We regret that space will not permit us to give all the speeches in full. The opening remarks are printed here for two reasons; one, that they state the reasons for the gathering, and the other is that it is the only one of the speeches that we have at hand. Mr. Elwell spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Bench and Bar: "If you will kindly divert your attention from the good things that you have been enjoying, and make me a temporary loan of your ears, we will proceed to discuss the further business of the evening.

"In calling over the docket I find the first case on the list is entitled 'The Bar of Columbia and Montour Counties versus Col. John G. Freeze.

"This special session having been called for the consideration of that issue, with your permission, we will at once enter upon it, and I will proceed to state the cause of action.

"This is an unique occasion and one that seldom comes to any man oftener than once in a generation. It is more than sixteen years since the members of the Bar have met around the festive board as they meet tonight as one common fraternity. Lawyers are often far apart in the course of their practice, and they seldom get together in their interpretation of the law when representing adverse interests, but there are at least two events which are sufficient to draw us together by the ties of professional brotherhood. One of these events is the funeral of

LITTLE INTEREST IN MAY COURT.

No Cases of any Particular Importance to be Tried at This Term.

JUDGE STAPLES PRESIDING.

The regular May term of court convened at ten o'clock Monday morning, with His Honor Judge C. B. Staples of the Monroe—Carbon District presiding. There is an unusually small Calendar this term, and the cases down for trial are of no particular importance. When the list was called Monday morning, it was quickly disposed of. Four cases set for trial this week were continued, and fifteen on the list for next week were by agreement of counsel, carried over to some future time. It can be readily seen therefore, that the business of the term will amount to but little. It is doubtful if there will be any Court at all next week.

Monday, as usual was taken up with the routine work. The Constables made their returns and the same were ordered filed.

Charles Eck was excused from jury duty on account of detective hearing. Jacob Knouse was also excused.

Charles E. Savidge was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury and Stephen Pohe of Espy, was appointed tipstave for the Grand Jury.

Solicitor T. J. Vanderslice presented a petition of the Bloom Poor District for the appointment of a guardian for Ruth Anna Parker, an inmate of the institution and an alleged weak minded person who is about to come into possession of a small estate.

The auditor's report in the estate of John S. Girton deceased, was presented for confirmation nisi.

The Court granted petition of Frank Ikeler, Esq., for the continuance of W. C. Johnston, Esq., as the auditor in Est. of Nathan S. Moser, deceased.

The report of the viewers of a proposed road in Mifflin township, was presented for confirmation nisi. Clinton Herring presented the resignation of Jacob Hirlman as supervisor of Jackson township on account of sickness. It was referred for future action.

A petition was presented and ordered filed for the appointment of a guardian for David Eyer, the minor child of Nora Eyer, a resident of Iowa, who will inherit about \$150 from the proceeds of a sale of real estate in Columbia county. A further hearing will be held by the Court in the matter.

Est. of Clark Rhodes, dec'd. Auditor's report confirmed nisi.

A continuance until next Monday, May 8th., was asked for in the matter of the report of the auditor distributing the funds of the Iron-dale Company was granted by the Court. Report of the appraisers in the estate of Conrad Deitz, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Est. of Samuel C. Bower, deceased. Order of Court for immediate sale of real estate.

Fred T. Ikeler, Esq., presented auditor's report in the estate of Louisa Gross, deceased for confirmation nisi.

On petition of Fred Ikeler, Esq., the Court granted an extension of time until Monday May 8th., for the presentation of the appeal of G. P. Hess and Alexander Keller, poor directors of Jordan township, Luz. Co. against the order of removal of Geo. Pursel and Ann Sweeney, poor charges, from Pine township, Columbia county, by V. P. Eves, and A. W. Eves, poor directors of said township.

Report of the viewers for a road in Cleveland township was confirmed nisi.

Attorney C. J. Fisher, asked for a re-review of a road in Catawissa township. The re-review will be granted on filing of the reasons.

J. H. Maize, Esq., asked for confirmation nisi, of the viewers' report in the matter of the division of Locust township into two separate voting districts.

Administrator's report of the sale of real estate of Catherine Englehart, deceased, confirmed nisi.

L. C. Mensch requested that a master be appointed in the divorce case of H. W. Waters vs. Mary Waters.

The following new constables

- - THE - - Bloomsburg National Bank

Has Increased Its Capital Stock From
\$60,000
to
\$100,000.

Thereby acquiring ADDITIONAL STRENGTH and ENLARGED FACILITIES.

New Business Solicited.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

SEVEN YEARS IN PENITENTIARY.

Joe Thirloway Plead Guilty to Rape Charge and Was Given Maximum Sentence.

There was a manifest feeling of satisfaction in the court room on Tuesday, when Judge Staples, gave Joe Thirloway, the inhuman wretch, who so brutally and criminally assaulted pretty ten year-old Mary McArdle, of Mt. Carmel, the full limit of the law. The crime for which this brute in human form, must now pay the penalty; is doubtless fresh in the minds of our readers. The story in detail was told in these columns. How on the twentieth of February, last, Thirloway in company with Abe Kreischer one perhaps equally guilty, though less accountable, because of a mental defangement, was driving on one of the streets of Mt. Carmel. They met three young girls, all of tender age, Bridget Jordan, Mary McArdle and her sister Jennie. They offered the girls a ride which was accepted, and took them to a lonely and unfrequented road near Mid Valley, where the offense was committed. Two of the girls, Bridget Jordan and Jennie McArdle escaped, by running, but Mary was caught, thrown upon the ground, and brutally ravished. Her screams and cries for help only seemed to inspire the fiends in their carnal desire. In the accomplishment of their purpose the little girl's clothing was torn in shreds from her body, and it was necessary to cover her with a blanket to take her home.

The girls who escaped made their way to the Mid Valley Hotel, where they disclosed what had occurred and several men started in pursuit. The brutes had left their victim in a helpless condition, but were captured, given a hearing and lodged in jail.

There was a strong feeling against them and they barely escaped the vengeance of a much stirred and indignant people.

Thirloway when called before the Court, presented the appearance of a degenerate in the fullest sense of the word. If there has ever been any manhood or respect in him, it has, if looks are any indication, been long since defunct. There was not the slightest sign of remorse. He stepped before the court totally indifferent to what was coming. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, pay the costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary for seven years at solitary confinement and hard labor.

WON \$15.00 SUIT OF CLOTHES.

Curtis Logan, of Seventh street, this town, won the \$15.00 suit of clothes offered by J. R. Townsend to the person guessing nearest the correct number of beans contained in the glass jar which has been on display in his clothing store window for the past month.

The contest was a popular one and hundreds upon hundreds of guesses were made. They ranged from 500 up as high as 200,000. Mr. Logan's estimate of 7350, was the only correct one made. There were several close ones, among them being Charles Lewis, whose guess was only four out of the way.

Vestry Holds Over.

The time for the election of Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church was Monday April 24th, immediately after service at 4:30 o'clock. As no one remained for the election none was held, and under the charter the board of last year holds over. They are, Col. J. G. Freeze, Geo. E. Elwell, J. R. Townsend, Paul E. Wirt, J. L. Dillon, J. G. Wells and C. W. Funston.

BEN CIDDING.

The Season's Best.

What hath Spring Sprung?

Come—see.

Our new Spring Suits are now ready to be admired or worn.

We've the best efforts of the World's best Tailors.

Come—see the new comers.

It will pay you well, and you'll find our prices no barrier to your appearing in a handsome Spring Suit.

Handsome Top Coats at Moderate Prices.

Three for One
Trading Stamps
Friday and Saturday.

BEN CIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us,
we'll treat you right.

CARPETS FURNITURE Newness Everywhere

'Tis newness everywhere. Each department is filled with new goods of all descriptions.

New Furniture, New Carpets,
New Rugs.

If ever there was a time to buy good Furniture at Right Prices its now.

Furniture for Library.
Furniture for Dining Room.
Furniture for Bedrooms.

Carpets to suit every taste. Rugs to match every Carpet. A large assortment of all the newest colorings and designs.

Bring your measurements, we will do the rest.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

[Continued on 8th page, 1st Column.]

[Continued on 4th page 3rd Column.]

POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA

Hot-House Where State Socialisms Bloom and Bud.

CRY "WHITE AUSTRALIA"

Government Protects the Community Against Strikes and Lockouts—Exclusive of Aliens and Negroes Strictly Enforced—Plural Voting Abolished.

Sunny Australia is best described as a political hot-house, writes Gahan in Booklover's Magazine. Beneath the glass of extreme democracy twenty varieties of state socialism are budding, and a dozen more have reached their full bloom here a generation or two before their due time in other parts of the world. You in the United States would ask the political millennium is far distant if your civil service were reformed by leaving all appointments to commissioners as impartial and independent as your own supreme court judges. To England the payment of legislators and the separation of church from state would seem revolutionary. But democrats have gone much farther.

In Australia, indeed, they have abolished plural voting, and have freely given the suffrage to all women. They have established graduated income and progressive land taxes. Their great land difficulty being met by such heroic means as the compulsory repurchase of large estates for closer settlement, and by state loans on farm mortgages. The referendum has been used to decide the greatest question that has yet arisen in Australian history. Laws have been passed for the minimum wage, the eight-hour day, early closing of shops, day labor on government contracts, and the inspection of factories, shops, and mines. Old-age pensions have been established in three of the colonies, and the commonwealth parliament is bent on a federal scheme. The exclusion of alien and undesirable immigrants is enforced so rigidly that even British workmen who come under contract are turned back; the South Sea Islanders who have been working for years in the Queensland sugar fields are to be deported and the government has refused to renew mail contracts with British steamers which carry colored sailors or stokers. So strong is the national cry for a "White Australia."

Some of these advanced measures have been hastened; yet socialism here is not merely an after-growth of democracy. From the beginning the Australian governments have owned and operated their railways, telegraphs, and telephones. In some cases, also, they have kept in their own hands the street railways and electric lighting. All the colonies have government savings banks. In New Zealand there is government insurance against both fire and death. And now the government has undertaken to protect the community against strikes and lockouts, much as you protect yourselves against murder and highway robbery. When voluntary conciliation failed, as it has failed in Massachusetts and everywhere else, the practical reformers of New Zealand and Australia did not fail to enforce compulsory arbitration.

Asphalt Laid in Slabs.
A new system of laying asphalt roads is being adopted in London. Instead of paving the road with one homogeneous mass of the material, which means the closing of the thoroughfare for a prolonged period, the asphalt is laid in slabs, in the same manner as paving stones, says the Scientific American. The asphalt slabs are previously hardened, so that all it is necessary to do is to lay them down on the prepared foundation and cement them into position with tar. By this system a road can be reopened for traffic as rapidly as it is paved, while a further distinct advantage is obtained as, owing to the use of tar at the joints, the surface of the roadway is less slippery than in the case of large, unbroken stretches of asphalt paving.

The Tools of Genius.
Some of the greatest discoveries in physics and chemistry have been made with the simplest forms of apparatus and under the most modest conditions of laboratory equipment. One need only recall the achievements of the famous John Dalton, and in later time of Sir Gabriel Stokes, to illustrate the point. As regards the latter, a comment of Lord Rayleigh is of interest. Stokes's experimental work, he says, was executed with the most modest appliances. Many of his discoveries were made in a narrow passage behind the pantry of his house, into the window of which he had a shutter fixed with a slit in it and a bracket on which to place crystals and prisms.—London Telegraph.

Gentlewomen Economical.
American wives of British peers are usually considered to be as extravagant as they are rich. This is far from being the case. Lady Curzon cannot tolerate needless waste. The young Duchess of Marlborough is another careful housekeeper, and every morning goes through the state's accounts and checks them. She is said to have a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping.

Czar's Relatives.
The twenty-three nearest male relatives of the czar each receive a salary of \$460,000 a year from the government. They own together about 5,000 square miles of land and 325 palaces. They employ about 20,000 servants.

FISHING THROUGH THE ICE

Spearing Muscallonge on Chautauqua Lake Pleasant Sport.

Up to and including 1902 fishermen were permitted to spear muscallonge through the ice on Monday and Thursday of each week for five consecutive weeks, beginning on the first Monday in February. During this season the lake presented a busy appearance, as fishermen came from not only the immediate vicinity, but from Pennsylvania and Ohio. For this method of fishing each man is supplied with a "fish coop" and a spear. The "coops" are huts about four feet square and from 3½ to 4½ feet in height with a pair of wide runners underneath, and built perfectly tight in order to exclude every ray of light. Within is a small sheet iron stove, burning wood or charcoal, to furnish warmth for the fisherman. Opposite the stove is a seat, with only a narrow margin of floor around the inside of the hut for the feet to rest upon. The hole in the bottom of the "coop" is about three feet across and, when the "coop" is in place, is immediately above a somewhat larger hole which has been cut in the ice. The spear used in taking the fish has five or seven tines and a short handle, to which is attached a stout cord, and hangs half its length down into the water, secured by a catch on the floor of the "coop."

The fisherman sits down with one foot on either side of the house and places a weighted wooden minnow about six or eight inches below the ice. Sometimes he does not have long to wait for a muscallonge to appear, but again there may be no signs of one during the whole day. When a fish does appear it generally approaches the decoy slowly and carefully. The fisherman grasps the spear and quietly poises it directly over the fish, which, as there is no light in the hut, is unable to see its danger. It is his endeavor to plant the spear a little back of the head, thus breaking the backbone and killing the fish almost instantly. He then carefully brings to the surface, secures it on the spear by means of a gaff hook, lifts it from the water, and throws it through the door of the "coop" upon the ice outside. As soon as the day's fishing is done, the "coop" must be removed to the shore, to remain until the next legal day for spearing. Owing to the strenuous objections made by sportsmen and others, the legislature of 1903 amended the law so that the practice is now permitted only on Thursday of each week during the month of February.

Revival of the English Inn.

While some reformers are bent on ending the public house, others are busy at mending it. We need not decide for both; in many places there are too many public houses, and of those that would in any case remain, many might well be bettered. The annual report of the Public House Trust shows that substantial progress is being made in this direction. The principal aim of the trust is the revival of the inn as a place of all-round refreshment, and its extinction as a mere drinking bar. "The man who asks for beer gets the same smile as the man who asks for beer," that is the advertisement and the motto. Lord Grey's movement is a most hopeful one; it takes for granted that men will not be deprived of their beer; but it offers every inducement to the consumption of other cups than those which inebriate, and of eatables as well as drinkables, and it provides decent, wholesome, cheerful surroundings. The movement is peculiarly opportune in rural districts. It comes at a time when there is a considerable revival in the wayside inn as a place of necessary refreshment. Hostleries which seemed to have been killed by the railways are coming to life, thanks to the bicycle and the motor. At a time when so many people are thus taking to the road again, it is very appropriate that an effort should be made to improve the roadside inn.—London Chronicle.

California Salt Farm.

One of the strangest of farms in the country, if not in the whole world, is situated in Southern California, 205 feet below the level of the sea. The place is known as Salton. It is a salt farm of about 1,000 acres. Here the salt lies, as deposited by nature, from six inches to sixteen inches in depth. The salt farmers are busy harvesting this crop the year round; and, though the harvest has continued for twenty years, during which time more than 40,000 tons of salt have been harvested, only ten of the 1,000 acres of the farm have been touched. The salt is first plowed up into furrows; it is then thrown into conical piles by men with barrows, after which it is taken to the reduction works near by and put into marketable condition. The work is done by Mexicans and Chinamen, the intense heat being more than the white man can endure.—Chicago Journal.

Leeward of a Ship.

South End—The leeward side of a ship is the opposite to that on which the wind blows when it crosses her course, and which is termed the weather side. Leeward is on the lee side; opposed to windward, on the weather side. A lee shore is a shore on the lee side of the ship, or the shore on which the wind blows; and a ship is said to be under the lee of the shore when the wind blows from the shore, or when she is in some measure sheltered by the shore. The names Leeward and Windward, as applied to the West India Islands, were given to them from their situation in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Cartagena of Portobello. The islands which lie to leeward extend from Porto Rico to Demarara.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE

Wire Entanglements, Man in Armor and the Star Shell.

RUSS AND INGENIOUS JAPS

Japanese Were Not Accustomed to the Searchlights and Were Confused and Blinded by Them—Realized Their Safety Lay in Getting Back to Camp.

Among the many contrivances which contributed to make Port Arthur what it was, nothing exceeded in importance the Russian use of wire entanglements, writes B. W. Norre-gaard, war correspondent of the London Daily Mail. The single or double rows of these entanglements were the strongest passive defenses of the forts, and the Japanese tried many devices to cut their way through. At first they thought to succeed simply with shears, of which they had brought 50,000 with them, but the wire was too strong.

The commonest way was for the soldiers to creep up after dark, lie on their backs, and then try to cut the wires with their shears.

For a time another expedient was more successful. A man would crawl up during the night and fix ropes to the tops of some of the poles, and then wriggle back again with the ends of the ropes to the nearest trenches, where his comrades would tug, with an "ichi, ni, san," till the whole arrangement came down bodily. But the Russians soon found out what was happening, and the next time the Japanese tried the same game they found that the poles had been wire-braced and withstood all their efforts.

Of course, the shell fire destroyed much of the wire fences, but the Japanese had another way of destroying them by powder. They took long bamboo poles and filled them with black, strong, smoke-giving powder. Then a man crept up, placed the pole under the entanglements, lit a fuse, and so blasted part of the wire.

Sometimes the men would, as a last desperate resort, walk up in broad daylight—I have seen it myself before an attack—protected by one of their big shields, and quietly set to work to cut the wire right in front of the defenders. The shields are made of two one-quarter inch iron plates welded together, and weigh about forty pounds. One slit at the top is for the eyes and the bottom slit is where the man works his shears. The shield reaches to his knees and is slung from his shoulders. He can only walk very slowly, and I do not think he would have much of a chance in a race with a tortoise.

The first man who was sent out was met by a number of rifle shots, which hit him right in the chest; the bullets did not penetrate the shield, but the impact, which possessed the force of a sledgehammer blow, knocked him clean over. He was not hurt, but got on his feet again, and the impact of the bullets made him stop and stagger, before he reached the entanglements.

Of the active means of defense the Russian searchlights and machine-guns came in the front rank. They utterly blinded and confused the Japanese. At one moment the powerful light was glaring full in their faces, at the next it was suddenly turned off, leaving them in complete and baffling darkness.

Then suddenly another light, of which the Russians had nine, threw the Japanese into the fullest relief.

Instantly a tremendous fire was opened up on them from rifles, and especially, from machine guns, which, at this range, played havoc with them on the coverless plain. They could see nothing, they could do nothing; death was among them, and they knew not how to evade it; they were blind and helpless, and did not know where they were or where the enemy was. Everything got mixed up for them. Even the bravest among them recognized that there was only one thing to do—get away, away from the slaughter, away from the cruel light, back to their own camps, back to the night and the darkness.

A Japanese machine gun attempted to recover the retreat. A star shell instantly detected it, whereupon a searchlight was turned upon it and the Russian quickfired went up and commenced their "pom-pom-pom" against it and put it out of action at once. It was no use; the attack was hopelessly broken. The Japanese before the siege were not accustomed to the searchlights. As one of their officers said to me, gloomily, after the reverse: "They are the most deadly weapons we have to face."

At times we could hear a faint swish in the air when a star shell was fired. A thin, scarcely perceptible curved line of sparks mounting skyward, a rain of white phosphorus stars sinking slowly, slowly through the dark, a glory of light, a dream of beauty, and an excellent means of illuminating, for a few moments, the underlying country, in a way that no ten searchlights can do it, because the light, of an immense intensity, comes from right above, so that there are no deep shadows; everything is laid bare, not a man can move or live under the circle of light without being discovered.

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity. The juice of it can be used as ink without any preparation. At first the writing is red, but after a few hours it changes to black.

Russia has a per capita investment in industrial enterprises of \$4, while the United States have \$125.

RACE SUICIDE IN LONDON

Due to Love of Ease and Luxury Among Upper Classes.

The continued fall in the birth and marriage rate in London, combined with the terribly high rate of infant mortality, is viewed with the greatest concern in religious and scientific circles. The Rev. W. Carrile, head of the Church Army said that a declining birth rate was one of the surest signs of national decay.

"Love of ease and luxury among the upper classes," he continued, "are mainly responsible for this terrible state of affairs. The refusal of mothers to accept the responsibility of motherhood is, in my opinion, nothing less than child murder."

The moral standard in this respect is much higher among the lower than among the upper classes. For instance, while the birth rate was 37.6 per 1,000 in Stepney, 35.7 in Bethnal Green and 34.5 in Poplar, all poor districts, in rich Kensington it was only 20, in wealthy Hampstead 17.1, and in Westminster lowest of all, 16.3.

"I weep to think of it. London is becoming another Herculaneum, another Pompeii. If we do not mend our ways our fate will be none the less terrible."

"History has proved over and over again that when the birth-rate falls the whole prosperity of the country suffers. Take France, for instance. Her stagnant population has brought defeat in war, increased criminality, and a lessening of virtue and strength. In Italy, on the other hand, where the population is steadily increasing, the country is progressing by leaps and bounds."

Sir James Crichton Browne also blames the mothers of Britain for the declining birth-rate and the heavy infant mortality. He has declared these facts to be due to an increased disinclination on the part of mothers to nurse their own offspring.

"The extent to which mothers shrink their responsibilities is lamentable," he said. "Seduced by the siren calls of fashion and frivolity, these women evade their duty—to the loss of their offspring."

The Bishop of Ripon declares that much more terrible than those irregular alliances which the church had not sanctioned were "those terrible fashionable marriages where the duties of life are shirked, and where marriage is made a mockery. This is a question affecting society as a whole, for the birth-rate of almost every European nation is declining."

The Bishop of London expressed his firm belief that married life properly lived is the happiest form of existence.

The Man Who Rules Japan.

The emperor of Japan is the sun of all authority. Everything in Dai Nippon shines by his light. In the Japanese conception of history he is the living representative of the gods who made Everlasting Great Japan. Whether it were court nobles of immortal lineage, heads of military clans, mediaeval governors who governed in the Mikado's name, or the all-powerful Shogun at Kamakura or Yedo, they did but shine by borrowed light. Even the constitution of 1889, which made government representative and progressive, was a whole theory of administration is that the son of heaven is the source of all authority, and that prosperity to the nation comes from his divine ancestors through him. The most serious question which Japanese patriots have to answer, and the most weighty problems they have to solve, center in this—how to reconcile this ancient theory with the claims of civilization and of Christianity.—Harper's Weekly.

Cotton in England.

American cotton thinkers, with memories still busy with the recent uproar in our cotton mart, will probably read with interest of the discussion in the house of commons recently on cotton-growing in the British empire, in which both sides showed a commendable zeal. Mr. Emmott, speaking on behalf of the British Cotton Growing association, thanked the government for the assistance they had given, and pointed out that the only barrier to making British Central African territories a great cotton-producing region lay in the labor question. Mr. Lyttelton, in an interesting speech, summarized the steps which have been taken in this work throughout the empire. Egypt, thanks to Lord Cromer, sends a good supply, and there is every reason to believe that cotton growing may be established in the Sudan. Experiments are being made in Rhodesia and other parts of South Africa, but the west coast of Africa is the chief center of promise. It has been arranged that the Cotton Growing association shall contribute £30,000 a year for the work, and that Southern Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Lagos shall provide £6,500 for three years. No better work in the cause of imperialism could be undertaken, for on its success depends the future of some of Britain's chief tropical possessions.—Boston Transcript.

An American Buddha?

The Buddhists of Tibet and other outlandish places think that their god's second coming will be from Europe to America, says a Buddhist student.

"They think this because, in all their old images of Buddha reincarnated, he sits, not on the floor, but in our modern occidental way upon a chair. When they found that Europeans sat on straight chairs they came to believe firmly that from America or Europe their reincarnated Buddha would come."

MANY VARIETIES OF TEA

Differences in Products a Matter of Careful Preparation.

FEW VARIETIES OF PLANT

Utmost Skill Required in Conducting the Withering, Drying, Coloring and Perfuming Process—No Machinery in This Industry—Best Teas Prepared by Oldest Workers.

Tea growing is one field of agriculture where modern machinery has no place. It is essentially an industry where everything must be done by hand. The only place where improved agricultural implements could be used is in the plowing, but as tea is grown mostly on rough and rocky hillsides, nothing but the simplest implements can be used.

The variety of tea depends on its preparation, its age when gathered, or upon foreign plants and flowers mixed with it to give fragrance. Young Hyson, Hyson and Hyson skin teas all grow on the same plants, yet there is as much difference between Hyson and Hyson skin as there is between the finest silk and the coarsest hemp. Americans and most Europeans drink tea that would not be tolerated by people of wealth and rank in China and Japan.

The distinctive quality of a tea comes largely from methods that are used to perfume it. In some teas, richly perfumed flowers are mixed with tea leaves all through the drying and fermenting process to give it a sweet fragrance. Pouchong tea, which is immensely popular with many epicures, is nothing but a scented Oolong. Four different varieties of flowers are used in giving it the fragrant odor that has made it so popular. Every little tea leaf is gathered by hand, the leaves are carefully assorted and much painstaking labor is applied to every pound of tea that comes to the market.

The plants at maturity reach a height of from 1 foot three inches to 3 feet, according to variety. There are eight varieties cultivated in Formosa. In that Japanese island tea culture was unknown until about a century ago, when it was introduced from China. Formosa then being a Chinese possession. In appearance a tea plant is more like the rosemary of our old-fashioned gardens than any other familiar plant. It is also much like the sage. The plants are considered old enough to yield leaves in the fourth year after transplanting. After they are thirteen years old they are pruned carefully for three years.

The leaves are gathered during seven months of the year, from April until November. Only the young terminal leaves are taken, nipped by hand, three or four at a time, with the greatest care. The tea is known as "winter tea," "autumn tea," "summer tea," or "spring tea," according to the season in which the leaves are gathered.

Tea plantations vary in size from a very few square yards to 120 square miles. About 1,000 pounds of green leaves is the usual yield per acre. These leaves when dried make about 250 pounds of tea ready for the pot. Oolong tea is placed on a canvas mat and exposed to dry in the sun directly after gathering. This is the first withering. After a short time in the sun they undergo another withering process in bamboo trays placed in a room. After this they are poured into vessels called kamwo, the leaves are subjected to a third and last softening before being heated in pans. This softening is intended to perfume the tea by the slight fermentation which is engendered. This seems a simple process, but it requires the greatest skill. Tea is made good or bad according to the skill used. There are two stages of the pan-heating which follows the last withering. Upon leaving the heated pans, the tea is dried in three stages over a carefully regulated fire.

The color of the tea depends upon the process used in withering and drying. The utmost skill has to be used in all the stages of preparation. Tea workers of the fields are not necessarily skilled in their tasks, but in the process of drying, coloring and perfuming it requires a man who has had years of experience. The best teas are prepared by men who have grown old at their work.

Brains of Men and Apes.

According to the examinations of the brains of Europeans that have been made by anatomists, one of the most important physical differences between men and apes and monkeys has been the absence of the so-called simian fold in the human brain. This simian fold, or sulcus, which occurs on the posterior portion of the main hemisphere, has recently been discovered by Prof. G. Elliot Smith, of the Egyptian Government School of Medicine, in the course of an examination of a number of brains of Egyptians and Sudanese. He has found that in certain examples of brains in his collection the characteristic folds found in anthropoid apes are so closely reproduced that he is able to trace and clearly establish the identity of every sulcus or fissure. Prof. Smith has also succeeded in finding human brains where the occipital pattern corresponds closely with the brain of the gorilla.

As these points of identity between man and his nearest relations have not previously been encountered by European scientists in their brain studies their importance can be realized, as they do away with one of the supposed and hitherto recognized structural distinctions.—Harper's Weekly.

ENGLAND AND OUR NAVY.

Recognizes We Are Equipped to Protect Interest in Atlantic and Pacific.

No greater compliment has ever been paid to any nation than that which was conveyed by Great Britain to the United States. With the traditions of three hundred years of naval power and the consciousness of having been the world's police force for at least a hundred years, Great Britain made a public recognition of the fact that the navy of the United States has come to be capable of carrying on the work in the Western Hemisphere which is the function of naval power.

This recognition came in the form of a redistribution of the naval forces of the British empire, which will, when fully carried out, practically abandon the naval work in this hemisphere to the vessels of the United States. The fleet which has been maintained in West-Indian and North Atlantic waters since the days of English colonization on this side of the Atlantic is to be withdrawn and made a part of the main defenses of the British Isles.

The real reason for the change is that with the additions which have been made to the navy of the United States since the Spanish-American war, this country is, probably for the first time in its history, able effectively to police Atlantic and Pacific waters adjacent to North and South America, and for the first time the presence of the warships of other nations is not necessary in any part of this wide flung commerce line to maintain the international order for which the ships of Great Britain have stood for so many years.—Harper's Weekly.

Cremation in England.

The slow progress that is being made by cremation in this country must be disappointing to its advocates as well as surprising to the student of human affairs. Twenty years ago the pioneers of cremation naturally met with a good deal of opposition, for we alter our ideas on the subject of "pomp of death" a good deal more slowly than on the mere question of how to live. But it was reasonable to expect that in two decades sentiment would have capitulated to reason to a greater extent than has been the case. Unfortunately, as we think, the law courts early stepped in and stereotyped that sentiment before it had had time to steady itself. Dr. Tristram decided in 1834 that unless explicit instructions had been left in the will an executor is not competent to cremate his testator. The ground of his decision was one that already reads strangely, viz., that every one is entitled to Christian burial, and that cremation is not Christian burial. Thus it is that only those enthusiasts for hygiene who make the stipulation themselves come to be cremated.—London News.

To Make Japanese Taller.

The Japanese government has been greatly exercised in its mind over the low stature of the soldiers, and it appointed a commission to study the causes of this lack of height, and to suggest a remedy. The commission has published its report, and it ascribes the shortness of the Japanese to the habit of sitting on the heels instead of on a chair. This attitude, it holds, had prevented the legs of the Japanese from growing, and it suggests that the children should for the future be made to sit in the European fashion. This is a matter in which the query "Why can't you leave it alone?" applies with much force. The legs of the Japanese may be short, but they are uncommonly sturdy, and are capable of great feats in marching. Moreover, it should be remembered that a short soldier hears many bullets whistle harmlessly overhead which would kill a taller man. In these days of magazine rifles there is little advantage in height, so it is just as well for Japan that it will certainly take many generations of sitting on chairs to make the Japanese a taller race.

Camphor Wood as Road Paving.

An experiment is to be made in London to ascertain the wearing and durability of camphor wood for road paving. A section of the Buckingham palace road for a distance of 450 feet is to be paved with this wood. If within four years the new material proves unsatisfactory it is to be replaced by creosoted deal blocks. The experiment is entirely new, for camphor wood has never been used before for this purpose. The wood comes from East India and is of a rich brown color and close grained. Trials are also being made with various other woods for this selfsame purpose.

Health in the Midst of Disease.

So certain is the victory of modern science that, in spite of the fact that consumption is contagious, when one knows just wherein lies the danger, and takes precautions, one may nurse consumptives year after year and still be safer than in any other employ. In a Chicago hospital, devoted to consumptives, after two years of occupancy by an average of 100 patients, it was impossible to collect from the dust of wards enough tubercle germs to start a growth of them in the broth or the jelly in which they live and multiply outside the human organism. No question in the world that consumptives living carelessly and separately in the finest climate in the world will make that place a plague spot; no question in the world that regular sanatoria enormously diminish the death rate from consumption in the neighborhood around them. Why? Because they demonstrate how the disease can be avoided. They teach the lesson of how to live.—Everybody's.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1905.

Secretary Taft has written a letter to J. J. Hooker of Cincinnati which will unquestionably cause consternation among the owners of the transcontinental railways. The Secretary announces that rates on the Panama Railway will be fixed without regard to transcontinental rates within the United States, and that all steam and sailing vessels will be at liberty to compete for the carrying trade between New York and Colon and Panama and San Francisco. Whether or not this will operate to demoralize the rates now charged by the railways which cross the United States the Secretary declares he does not know and, moreover, he plainly intimates that he does not care. The rate which will be charged by the Panama Railway will be simply sufficient to cover operating expenses and to provide for a moderate sinking fund which ultimately will be used to recoup the United States for the initial cost. Moreover, the Secretary announces that the Government will continue to operate the steamship line between New York and Colon to prevent the possibility of a monopoly by which the Government might be robbed on the transportation of materials for the canal.

Secretary Taft's letter was called forth by a communication from Mr. Hooker, who is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Receivers and Shippers Association of Cincinnati, in which Mr. Hooker calls attention to an interview which quotes Chairman Shonts of the Canal Commission as saying that the Commission purpose to do nothing which will demoralize the transcontinental railway rates. The Secretary submits that it is probably Chairman Shonts who is incorrectly quoted, but adds that Mr. Shonts does not believe that the rates charged by the Panama railway will materially affect the railway rates within the United States for the reason that the capacity of the isthmus road will be limited and that transportation via the isthmus is necessarily extremely slow.

While Mr. Shonts may feel no anxiety with regard to railway rates, it is obvious that the owners of the transcontinental roads are most apprehensive. In fact, they have already several high priced representatives in Washington who have sought to have the Panama Commission take some step to perpetuate the monopoly now enjoyed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which is controlled by the railroads. It is true that the capacity of the Panama railway is limited but it is equally true that the Commission has just determined to double its capacity by laying double tracks and that it has further placed orders for new and powerful engines, improved rolling stock and has purchased the rails with which to improve the road. In any event, the consumers and shippers of the West will be greatly relieved to learn that the Canal Commission will not be allowed to take into consideration the wishes of the American railroads.

The cost of double-tracking the Panama railway is estimated at \$1,250,000 and twenty-four big "Mogul," double ended locomotives, together with 500 freight cars will soon be added to the equipment. Theodore P. Shonts is essentially a man "who does things." He has built one railroad, which he sold at a handsome profit and he has been for some time president of another. Orders for more passenger cars will also be placed in the near future and Mr. Shonts can be counted on to "push" the railroad in its every department.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF } ss.
TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL.) NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Heart Weakness.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has made many hearts well after they have been pronounced hopeless. It has completely cured thousands, and will almost invariably cure or benefit every case of heart disease.

Short breath, pain around heart, palpitation, fluttering, dizzy, fainting and smothering spells should not be neglected. Take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and see how quick you will be relieved.

It cannot make a new heart, but will restore a sick one by strengthening the heart nerves and muscles, relieving the unnatural strain, and restoring its vitality.

"I had a very bad case of heart trouble. For six months I could not work. Last July I was plowing corn and feeling bad all day. In the afternoon in plowing one row I had to lay down, or fall down, three times. My heart throbed as though it would burst through, and I had difficulty in getting my breath. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and before I had used half of it I could lay down and sleep all night. Previously I had to get up from time to time to get a breath. I feel like a new man, and can work considerably for an old man, 84 years old."

H. D. McGILL, Front, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

precisely as he will push the canal.

The tariff question seems likely to be forced to the front next fall, despite the efforts of the stand-patters to side track it. The trouble is that the Treasury deficiency keeps piling up. Secretary Shaw announced some time ago that the deficit for the current year, which ends with June 30, would not exceed \$18,000,000. Today, with two months of the year left, it stands at \$30,000,000. The expert figures at the Treasury Department insist that it will be reduced to about \$23,000,000 by the end of June, but none but they can understand the basis for their predictions. In fact, it is assumed in some quarters that their estimate is fathered by the belief that it would prove more agreeable to Secretary Shaw than would a larger estimate.

Secretary Shaw is now burning the midnight oil trying to figure out some means of increasing the federal revenues without touching the previous tariff schedules. So far

he has reached the conclusion that it would be best to place a tariff on tea and coffee, a tax on beer and perhaps on certain kinds of alcohol which enter into the composition of American wines. The great source of anxiety to Mr. Shaw, as to all other loyal stand patters, is the President himself who has become convinced that the time has come to shave off a very little of the tariff wall erected for the benefit of "infant industries" like the Steel Trust, for instance. The President is possessed of an idea that it is his duty to urge the next Congress to readjust the tariff schedules and every time he mentions his conviction Secretary Shaw and the other stand patters suffer a cold chill. The Democrats in the Senate have played a clever game in this connection. Senator Gorman has agreed that they will not filibuster or even seriously delay the enactment of a tariff bill, so that the Republicans can have no excuse for failing to undertake such revision as the President may recommend, but the Republican party in the House is in the grasp of such eminent statesmen as "Uncle Joe" Cannon, "General" Grosvenor and Representative John Dalzell, who represents "the Steel Trust district" of Pittsburgh and it is doubtful if any inducement sufficiently strong to tempt the House to afford the Senate an opportunity to prune the Steel Trust's profits can be offered.

TRIAL LIST.

SECOND WEEK.

F. P. Creasy vs. North and West Branch Railway Company.
Bloomburg Land Improvement Company vs. Town of Bloomburg.
John Atherholt and Lillie Atherholt vs. Charles Hughes.
Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse, S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry.
Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse, S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry.
B. F. Sharpless vs. E. B. Tustin.
Alveretta Kline vs. J. P. McManus.
Freas B. Ringrose vs. W. D. Campbell.
John Stealy vs. American Car and Foundry Company.
Mary A. Creveling vs. Susquehanna, Bloomburg and Berwick Railroad Co.
John Mourey vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.
Charles Reichard vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
John E. Shuman vs. Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Co.
Alveretta Kline vs. The Susquehanna, Bloomburg and Berwick R. R. Co.
Lloyd Fox vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.
Sarah J. Martz vs. The Boro of Berwick.
Jacob R. Stine vs. J. J. Cherington and N. C. Bare trading as Bare and Cherington.
John F. Creasy and J. Harvey

Get SCOTT'S Emulsion

When you go to a drug store and ask for Scott's Emulsion you know what you want; the man knows you ought to have it. Don't be surprised, though, if you are offered something else. Wines, cordials, extracts, etc., of cod liver oil are plentiful but don't imagine you are getting cod liver oil when you take them. Every year for thirty years we've been increasing the sales of Scott's Emulsion. Why? Because it has always been better than any substitute for it.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

Creasy, Admrs. of W. H. Creasy, dec'd. vs. Harry B. Creasy, Milton B. Creasy and Sarah Creasy.
Thomas Elmes vs. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.
Thomas Elmes vs. Cross Creek Coal Co.

W. G. Yetter, Executor of Lewis Yetter, dec'd. vs. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

W. G. Yetter, Executor of Lewis Yetter, dec'd. vs. Cross Creek Coal Co.

A. B. Herring vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.

Robert D. Yeager vs. The Township of Locust.

Sarah Vastine vs. Cross Creek Coal Company.

Priscilla Reichelderfer and Ellen Geary vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.

Sheriff Sales.

Sheriff Wm. W. Black on Saturday sold the following properties at his offices in the Court House:

Property of William M. Harder situate in the town of Bloomburg, to James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Moyer Exrs. of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, plaintiffs in the writ for \$525.00.

Property of Holmes Midgley situate on north side of public road leading from Bloomburg to Rupert and another property situate in town of Bloomburg to plaintiffs in the writ, same as above for \$350.00.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder, it cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, smarting, Hot, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	A. M.	30	12	3 P. M.
Sunbury.....	6:45	9:55	2:00	5:55
Klines Grove.....	6:54	10:04	2:09	6:04
Wolverton.....	7:03	10:13	2:18	6:13
Klips Run.....	7:12	10:22	2:27	6:22
South Danville.....	7:21	10:31	2:36	6:31
Danville.....	7:30	10:40	2:45	6:40
Roaring Creek.....	7:39	10:49	2:54	6:49
Catawissa.....	7:48	10:58	3:03	6:58
Catawissa.....	7:57	11:07	3:12	7:07
East Bloomburg.....	8:06	11:16	3:21	7:16
Bloomburg.....	8:15	11:25	3:30	7:25
Esopus.....	8:24	11:34	3:39	7:34
Scranton.....	8:33	11:43	3:48	7:43
Nesquehock.....	8:42	11:52	3:57	7:52
Berwick.....	8:51	12:01	4:06	8:01
Nesquehock.....	9:00	12:10	4:15	8:10
Wapwallopen.....	9:09	12:19	4:24	8:19
Pottsville.....	9:18	12:28	4:33	8:28
Monacaqua.....	9:27	12:37	4:42	8:37
Shickelshinny.....	9:36	12:46	4:51	8:46
Nanticoke.....	9:45	12:55	5:00	8:55
Buttontown.....	9:54	13:04	5:09	9:04
Plymouth Ferry.....	10:03	13:13	5:18	9:13
Wilkes-Barre.....	10:12	13:22	5:27	9:22

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	A. M.	15	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wilkes-Barre.....	7:15	10:35	1:25	6:00
South Wilkes-Barre.....	7:24	10:44	1:34	6:09
Plymouth Ferry.....	7:33	10:53	1:43	6:18
Buttontown.....	7:42	11:02	1:52	6:27
Nanticoke.....	7:51	11:11	2:01	6:36
Retreat.....	8:00	11:20	2:10	6:45
Shickelshinny.....	8:09	11:29	2:19	6:54
Monacaqua.....	8:18	11:38	2:28	7:03
Pottsville.....	8:27	11:47	2:37	7:12
Wapwallopen.....	8:36	11:56	2:46	7:21
Nesquehock.....	8:45	12:05	2:55	7:30
Berwick.....	8:54	12:14	3:04	7:39
Nesquehock.....	9:03	12:23	3:13	7:48
Catawissa.....	9:12	12:32	3:22	7:57
Roaring Creek.....	9:21	12:41	3:31	8:06
Boyd.....	9:30	12:50	3:40	8:15
Danville.....	9:39	12:59	3:49	8:24
South Danville.....	9:48	13:08	3:58	8:33
Klips Run.....	9:57	13:17	4:07	8:42
Wolverton.....	10:06	13:26	4:16	8:51
Klines Grove.....	10:15	13:35	4:25	9:00
Sunbury.....	10:24	13:44	4:34	9:09

1 Daily. 4 Daily, except Sunday. "Stops only on signal notice to Agent or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pottsville and Scranton as follows: 7:40 and 10:45 a. m., 2:45 and 5:15 p. m. week days; 10:45 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:40 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:40 and 10:45 a. m., 4:15 and 6:15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kenova and Kane, 11:47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:34 a. m. and 4:07 p. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 7:43 a. m. and 4:05 p. m. week days.

For Belvidere, Tyrone, Phillipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m., 4:07 and 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m., 4:07 and 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:34 a. m., 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. daily; via Lewisburg, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m. week days.

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LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st, 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	10	12	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	6:45	10:00	1:00	5:00	8:00
CAMDEN.....	6:52	10:09	1:09	5:09	8:09
DANVILLE.....	7:00	10:18	1:18	5:18	8:18
CATAWISSA.....	7:07	10:27	1:27	5:27	8:27
BLOOMSBURG.....	7:15	10:36	1:36	5:36	8:36
ESOPUS.....	7:22	10:45	1:45	5:45	8:45
SCRANTON.....	7:30	10:54	1:54	5:54	8:54
NESEQUEHOCK.....	7:37	11:03	2:03	6:03	9:03
BERWICK.....	7:45	11:12	2:12	6:12	9:12
BEACH HAVEN.....	7:52	11:21	2:21	6:21	9:21
HICK'S FERRY.....	8:00	11:30	2:30	6:30	9:30
SHICKS-BUDNY.....	8:08	11:39	2:39	6:39	9:39
WYOMING.....	8:15	11:48	2:48	6:48	9:48
NANTUCKET.....	8:23	11:57	2:57	6:57	9:57
AVONDALE.....	8:31	12:06	3:06	7:06	10:06
PLYMOUTH.....	8:39	12:15	3:15	7:15	10:15
WYOMING.....	8:47	12:24	3:24	7:24	10:24
KINGSTON.....	8:55	12:33	3:33	7:33	10:33
LAWRENCE.....	9:03	12:42	3:42	7:42	10:42
WEST FORT LEE.....	9:11	12:51	3:51	7:51	10:51
WEST PLATTSBURGH.....	9:19	13:00	4:00	8:00	11:00
SUNSHINE-DEER AVE.....	9:27	13:09	4:09	8:09	11:09
MITCHAM.....	9:35	13:18	4:18	8:18	11:18
WYOMING.....	9:43	13:27	4:27	8:27	11:27
LACKAWANNA.....	9:51	13:36	4:36	8:36	11:36
TAYLOR.....	9:59	13:45	4:45	8:45	11:45
WYOMING.....	10:07	13:54	4:54	8:54	11:54
WYOMING.....	10:15	14:03	5:03	9:03	12:03
SCRANTON.....	10:23	14:12	5:12	9:12	12:12

Capital \$100,000
STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY
First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.

At the Close of Business, November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES
Capital \$312,132.94	Capital \$100,000.00
Bonds 50,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net) 1145,392.98
Real Estate 156,125.00	Circulation 49,300.00
Loans 27,000.00	Deposits 494,012.98
Other Assets 24,159.71	
Reserve 129,288.31	
\$698,705.96	\$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW, President.

E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIAN.
 ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
 At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of
 Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
 GEO. E. ELWELL, Editor.
 D. J. TASKER, Local Editor.
 GEO. C. ROAN, Foreman.

TERMS:—Inside the county \$1.00 a year
 in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance.
 Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in
 advance.

All communications should be addressed
 THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

Political Announcements.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMO-
 CRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY
 JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY,
 JUNE 13th.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 J. C. RUTTER JR.,
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 A. N. YOST
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 GEORGE E. CLEMENS
 of Berwick.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 FRANK W. MILLER
 of Centralia.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 THORNTON T. FREEZE
 of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 (north side)
 JERRY A. HESS
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 ISAAC REICHART
 of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 (north side)
 GEO. W. STERNER
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 (north side)
 WM. BOGERT,
 of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
 M. H. RHODES
 of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
 JOHN S. MENSCH
 of Montour.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK
 OF THE COURTS,
 C. M. TERWILLIGER
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
 C. L. HIRLEMAN
 of Benton Boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
 CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
 of Bloomsburg.

Creasy for Governor.

It is said that "Farmer" Creasy, of Catawissa, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor next year. Mr. Creasy has been an ardent advocate of the farmers' interests in the legislature for several years, and should he receive the nomination would receive an enormous vote in the rural communities. — *Wyoming Democrat*.

LITTLE INTEREST IN MAY COURT
 [Continued from 1st page.]

were sworn in: Henry Hummel, Wm. P. Robbins, A. A. Colley, Wm. Boice, Miles W. Betz, Eugene Whitenight, O. W. Bower, Adam Mensch, Joe Yeager, John Langdon, Samuel Cortright, Chas. Hartman, A. Ragh, Owen Cain, Geo. Labor, Chas. Bucher, F. Stoddard, Geo. Ervin, J. B. Robbins, W. Levan, S. Hartline, F. Gruber, W. P. Hetler, I. Cole, H. Mensch, H. C. Henry, D. T. Keller, W. H. Hayman, U. Rarig, H. Engle, H. Herrington, J. B. McHenry and Parvin Groh.

Deputy Sheriff A. B. Black, read a number of liens which the Court confirmed nisi.

The account of H. T. Young, Committee of William Bannister, a weak-minded person, was ordered filed by the Court.

The report in favor of dividing West Berwick was confirmed nisi.

A petition by the administrator of the estate of John Drum, for a permit to sell the real estate of the deceased. The petition was granted and the bond was fixed at \$1,000.

A change of route of a road in Center township was petitioned for and appointment of viewers will be made by the Court to look over the proposed change and ascertain whether it is satisfactory.

On behalf of Catherine Morrison, of Centralia, E. J. Flynn, Esq., presented a petition of the court for permission to Catherine Morrison to act as a feme sole trader, her husband having deserted her more than 19 years ago. Testimony was heard, John Langdon and Samuel Cortright testifying.

Order and report of viewers in road in Benton township, near Davis' school house in favor of the road was filed and confirmed nisi, the width of the road being fixed at 33 feet.

In re change of grade of Front street West Berwick, on petition of Rebecca Moorehead to assess damages, etc., the following viewers were appointed: Steward Ash, Elisha Snyder, W. C. Hess, H. C. Hess and P. A. Fetterolf. The same viewers were appointed on compulsory non-suit entered in the petition of Emma E. Miller and Philip Creasy, in the same borough.

On petition for a public road in Mifflin township the following named viewers were appointed: John L. Fisher, Charles Hartzel, Samuel Neyhard.

The Court granted the petition of John E. Drum, administrator of John Drum, deceased, to sell real estate.

H. A. McKillip, Esq., presented the petition of C. W. Thompson, of Moosic, Lackawanna county, to show cause why mortgage executed by William Milnes should not be satisfied.

Prothonotary's accounts were confirmed nisi.

Widows' appraisements were confirmed nisi.

The following cases which were on the list for trial the first week were continued: Susan E. Cooper vs. Margaret Averill, Edward Averill and Archie Averill, doing business as Averill & Sons; Susan E. Cooper vs. Jacob Garrison, Susan E. Cooper vs. E. W. Garrison and Jacob S. Garrison, trading as Garrison Bros.; Thos. E. Harder vs. John A. Shuman; John T. Richards vs. Shepherd Boone.

The second week list was taken up and disposed of as follows: F. P. Creasy vs. North & West Branch Railway Co. continued; Bloomsburg Land Improvement Co. vs. Town of Bloomsburg, continued by agreement; John Atherholt vs. Charles Hughes, continued by agreement; Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse et al. trial; B. F. Sharp; less vs. E. B. Tustin, continued; Alveretta Kline vs. J. P. McManus, continued; Freas B. Ringrose vs. W. D. Campbell continued; John Steel vs. American Car & Foundry

Company continued by agreement; Mary A. Creveling vs. Susquehanna; Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Company, settled; Chas. Reichard vs. Columbia & Montour Electric Railway Company, open; Alverta Kline vs. Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick Railroad Company, continued; Loyd Fox vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, continued; Sarah J. Martz vs. Borough of Berwick, continued; Jacob R. Stine vs. J. J. Cherington and N. C. Bare trading, continued; John F. Creasy and J. Harvey Creasy, administrators of W. H. Creasy, Milton B. Creasy and Sarah Creasy, trial; Thomas Elmes vs. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, trial; Thomas Elmes vs. Cross Creek Coal Company, continued by agreement; W. G. Vetter, executor of Lewis Yetter deceased vs. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, continued by agreement; Robert D. Yeager vs. Township of Locust, continued by agreement; Sarah Vastine vs. Cross Creek Coal Company, continued by agreement; Priscilla Reichelderfer and Ellen Geary vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company settled.

Abe Kreisher, Joe Thirlong's accomplice in the rape committed upon Mary McArdle, was yesterday committed by Judge Staples to the Huntington Reformatory, until such time as his behavior will warrant his parole.

Kreisher admitted to the court that he could neither read nor write. His general aspect was indicative of mental derangement.

On a charge of having secured a pair of trousers and a pair of shoes under false pretenses, Stanley Mosier was compelled to face the court yesterday. A. E. Fetterman was the prosecutor. The Commonwealth alleged that the defendant secured the merchandise by representing that he was employed by C. O. Fetterman, a brother of the prosecutor. Fred Ikeler was appointed by the court to look after the defendant's side of the case. The jury acquitted Mosier, but placed the costs on him.

This week's court will end this morning. Judge Staples announced yesterday that Judge Lynch of Wilkes-Barre will preside next week.

DUMONT'S MINSTRELS COMING.

Dumont's Minstrels, direct from the Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia, will appear in Bloomsburg, Friday evening, May 26th. Mr. Frank Dumont is a minstrel performer of the first rank and has surrounded himself with a company of first-class artists, among them being Harry Shunk, formerly of the Gus Sun Minstrels, Jos. F. Hortis, the noted vocalist, Wm. McCool and many others. The purpose of this aggregation of minstrel stars is to put people in a good humor and to keep them so. Surely the Goddess of Joy will rule in the Opera House on the evening of the 26th, and all who enjoy a good hearty laugh should not miss the opportunity to see the big city show.

The entire company will be here, which includes Frank Dumont, Vic Richards, Harry C. Shunk, Jerry Cunningham, John E. Murphy, Joseph F. Hortis, James McCool, J. M. Kane, Edwin Goldrick, J. E. Demsey, Jordan and White, Richard Lilly and his fine orchestra. A double quartette and the best vocalists and dancers in minstrelsy. Several of their most successful burlesques will be presented this occasion. There is a fine minstrel treat in store for everybody.

O. W. Derr, Re-elected.

Contesting with two other candidates, W. D. Steinbach and Miles J. Derr, Charles W. Derr, formerly a teacher in the Bloomsburg public schools, was re-elected Superintendent of Schools for Montour County at Danville on Tuesday, by a majority of three votes. In speaking of the result the Danville *Morning News* says: "There seems to be general satisfaction over Mr. Derr's re-election. He is a well educated and practical school man. As a County Superintendent he has proved himself industrious, active and aggressive and his re-election is taken as an expression of the general confidence reposed in him."

Townsend's
Money In
Our Clothing.



It pays us to sell clothing simply because it pays our customers to buy it. We give greater value dollar for dollar than it would be possible to procure elsewhere in this or surrounding towns—partly because we have a firm resolution not to be undersold, and partly because shrewd buying and quick sales prompt us to make lower prices.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO OUR MEN'S FANCY
WORSTED SUITS,

Cut and made according to fashion's latest mandate. Every size in stock and a perfect fit assured.

TOWNSEND'S

Pretty French Organdies
Under Priced.

Economical buyers will be glad to share in the beauties and economies.

The flowers are set forth most artistically. Best of all, the printing is so fine that it seems as if the patterns had been carelessly strewn over the fabrics.

Prices start at 12½c. instead of 15c. their real worth, and go to 50c. for the silk ones.

10 Cents for 15 Cent
Figured Lawns.

Whenever you want a cotton that will make you look as cool and sweet as if you'd just come out of a band box, choose a lawn. Plenty for today's selling.

Checked and Silk Veilings
15 Cents and 25 Cents.

"I would rather have half a dozen frocks of inexpensive cottons than one fine one," said a woman shopper the other day. Here is a good chance to get some of the six inexpensive ones.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG,

PENNA.

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 60 years. A doctor's medicine.

"I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world for nervousness. My cure is permanent, and I cannot thank you enough."
 Mrs. DELLA McWELL, Newark, N. J.

15c a bottle. All druggists.

Poor Health

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
 and prevent pneumonia,
 bronchitis and consumption.
 The world's Standard Throat and Lung
 Medicine for 75 years.
 Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

When You Want to Call on THE OLD RELIABLE The Farmers National Bank

CAPITAL \$60,000.00. SURPLUS \$78,000.00.
C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN, CASHIER.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. MOYER, GRANT HERRING, H. A. MCKILLIP,
C. W. RUNYON, N. U. FUNK, C. M. CREVELING,
C. A. KLEIM, DR. J. J. BROWN, M. MILLEISEN.



A Man's feet are better
judges of shoes than
he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're com-
fortable at last.

\$3.50 and \$4.00

Chas. M. Evans,
AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

JURY ACQUITTED CHARLES BAT- TALGIA.

The case of Commonwealth against Charles Battaglia, the West Berwick Saloon keeper, charged with assault with intent to maim and disfigure John Demike, occupied the attention of the Court nearly all of Tuesday and a portion of Wednesday.

According to Demike, the prosecutor's testimony, he and three others, went to Battaglia's place about half-past ten o'clock Saturday night Dec. 17th last. Battaglia, the witness stated, wanted him to quit his boarding place and make his home at the restaurant.

The drinking bar was closed at twelve o'clock, and the witness and his companions were preparing to leave when he and Battaglia started an argument over the probability of getting a glass of beer the next day, Sunday. The dispute developed into a fight, and Battaglia, the witness said pulled a revolver from his hip pocket and shot him in the left leg near the hip. He was picked up by his companions, after which Battaglia put them out and fired another shot. The next day he was taken to the Hazleton hospital.

The testimony of the defense was to the effect that Demike and his companions insisted on being given drink after the bar had been closed. Failing to secure the drink, they informed Battaglia that it was his money that they were after. That a scuffle ensued, in which Demike was injured.

A number of witnesses were called on both sides.

District Attorney Dwyer was assisted in the prosecution by John G. Harman, and Alex C. Jackson, while the defendant's interests were looked after by Judge Herring, James Scartet, William Chrisman and J. J. Browning.

The jury was out only a brief time and returned a verdict of not guilty.

MARRIED AT SUNBURY.

The numerous friends of genial Roscoe C. Thurston, city editor of the Bloomsburg Daily, will be pleased to hear of his capture in the matrimonial fish pond. The young lady who has bestowed her juvenile loveliness upon our brother scribe was Miss Daisy E. Fulton of Sunbury. The happy event took place at the Methodist parsonage in that city at half past four o'clock Sunday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by the pastor, Rev. Bucke. They arrived in Bloomsburg the same evening, and will for the present make their home at 237 West Second Street.

By reason of his having been granted a license more than two months ago, Roscoe has, since that time kept his friends diverted by a continuous guessing match as to whether he was, or was not married. Now that the happy event has actually taken place, the writer extends his best wishes, and the sincere hope that the scales of fate may ever balance in their favor.

OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT,
HAVE A CHECK CASHED,
BORROW MONEY OR
MAKE AN INVESTMENT.

THE NEW BISHOP.

Attended Church Club Dinner and Responded to Toasts.

The Church Club of the Central Pennsylvania Episcopal Diocese held its seventh dinner at the Country Club at York Monday night. It was made the occasion of the first visit of the Right Rev. J. H. Darlington, newly elected Bishop of the Harrisburg Diocese, to St. John's Parish. Addresses of greetings were made by A. B. Farquhar, of York; T. J. Montgomery, Librarian of Pennsylvania; The Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of the Old Diocese, and the Rev. Charles James Wood, the rector of the York parish, who made his first public appearance since a protracted sickness. Bishop Darlington responded to a toast. At a meeting of the Council of the Church club, Charles M. Clement, of Sunbury was elected President, to succeed James M. Lamberton, of Harrisburg. The remaining officers of the club were re-elected.

DEATH FROM TYPHOID PNEUMONIA.

Typhoid pneumonia caused the death of Mrs. Frank L. Nuss, at her home on East Eighth street, Tuesday morning, after an illness of about three weeks. The deceased was thirty years of age and leaves to survive her a husband and one son Frank, beside her mother, Mrs. Joseph Cupp, and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. John Gorton, of Danville; Mrs. Charles Steele of Fernville; Moses Tressler Eighth Street, Ellis Mitchell of East Bloom., and George Mitchell of Harrisburg. Rev. W. P. Eveland will conduct the funeral services at the house tomorrow at two o'clock. Interment will be made in the New Rosemont Cemetery.

May Go to Danville

T. B. Moore, foreman of the office of the Bloomsburg Daily, and D. J. Tasker, of the Columbia office, Bloomsburg, were in Danville last night. The two young men are prominent members of the Wheelmen's Club of Bloomsburg and were here looking over the ground with a view to bringing the Wheelmen Minstrels to Danville for a night's performance for the benefit of the local base ball club. The two entertainments in Bloomsburg proved as successful financially as otherwise, the Wheelmen clearing over four hundred dollars. Messrs Moore and Tasker are a couple of jolly fellows and Danville people are always glad to greet them.—Danville Morning News.

Death Of Dr Warner

Dr. J. N. Warner died of heart failure after pneumonia at the German Hospital, New York. He was born in Huntington, Luzerne Co., on December 5, 1845, being the son of Dr. Sidney H. Warner. He practiced his profession in Hazleton for two years, and then went to Wilkesbarre and took up the practice of Dr. Barrett. He was married on November 7, 1883, to Jennie, the youngest daughter of John M. and Mrs. Stark of Wyoming, and three sons were born to them of whom two survive, Sidney and James Stark. He is also survived by a half brother, J. D. Warner of Bloomsburg, and half-sister, Mrs. M. L. Koons of Shickshinny.

Normal School Trustees Elected.

The annual election of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School was held Tuesday and the following named trustees were elected on the part of the stockholders: James C. Brown, George E. Elwell, John G. Freeze and Fred G. Yorks. Those recommended to the Department of Public Instruction for appointment as trustees were Hon. Robert R. Little and John R. Townsend.

The tellers were S. F. Peacock and Robert E. Hartman.

Much Interest in State Convention.

Democrats all over the State are showing great interest in the State convention to be held at Harrisburg this month and the question as to the number of judicial candidates to nominate is agitating county committeemen. The plans are said to be for John B. Head, but they may be changed. J. B. Denny, of Johnstown, has no opposition so far for the State Treasurership nomination.

A diminutive eel caused the water company a lot of trouble on Monday. The little snake-like specimen of the finny tribe, became fast in the pipe in front of the post office and stopped the fluxion of the water. It was necessary to dig up the street and extract the eel, which was about six inches in length. The post office clerks have had it preserved in alcohol.

PURELY PERSONAL

LeRoy Gardner left on Monday for Pittsburgh.

Ex-Sheriff John Mourey of Beaver township was in town on Monday, looking very well. He has lots of friends here.

Mrs. W. S. Kishon and son Myron, will leave tomorrow for Philadelphia, where they will spend a week with Mrs. Kishon's sister.

George Enterline, formerly of Bloomsburg, now representing the Stegmaier Brewing Company of Wilkes-Barre, spent Tuesday evening in town.

Edward Lynch and Earnest Schmalz pitcher and third baseman respectively on the Normal ball team, spent Sunday at their home in Pittston.

Deeds Recently Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded at the Recorder's office since those last published.

H. R. Bower to Elmer A. Swank, Berwick borough. Consideration \$1500.

Jno. A. Breisch and wife to Rebecca Schell, Mainville. Consideration \$245.

Stanley H. Whitmire and wife to Frank Viggiano, West Berwick borough. Consideration \$1500.

Henry K. Adams to John K. Adams and Daniel F. Fowler, Evansville. Consideration \$800.

Samuel C. Creveling and wife to Flora M. Manhart. Consideration \$2550.

I. S. White and wife to H. W. Hippensteel. Consideration \$3000.

John S. Housenick to Simon Cynkewicz, Berwick borough. Consideration \$162.50.

John S. Housenick to John Cynkewicz. Consideration \$162.50.

Catherine Sutliff, Bruce E. Sutliff to J. E. Thomas, Fishingcreek. Consideration \$138.

Lyman H. Fowler and wife to Lillian S. Wakefield, Berwick borough. Consideration \$3700.

Joseph E. Blass and wife to Samuel D. Levan, Roaringcreek. Consideration \$50.

Berwick Land Improvement Company to Harry F. Hess, West Berwick. Consideration \$140.

Robert J. Rhul, Mark Creasy, executors, to Mary P. Reichard, Scott. Consideration \$775.

Charles E. Pullen and wife to Lewis J. Pullen, West Berwick. Consideration \$300.

John F. Nothstine and wife to Emma Hampton, Catawissa township. Consideration \$325.

L. C. Mensch, Trustee, to Ellen Hughes and Ida Hughes, Catawissa borough. Consideration \$270.

Samuel Snyder and wife to Ella R. Nuss, Millin. Consideration \$2034.

Charles W. Thorn and wife to Lyman H. Fowler, West Berwick. Consideration \$2000.

James Heacock and wife to S. L. Golder, West Berwick. Consideration \$2000.

E. H. Sloan administrator to E. L. Appleman, Orangeville. Consideration \$1050.

N. L. Moser and wife to Malon M. Moser, Greenwood. Consideration \$92.40.

Rosemont Cemetery Company to William Saunders, Bloomsburg. Consideration \$38.40.

Chandlee Eves and wife to C. W. Eves, Millville. Consideration \$100.

W. W. Black, Sheriff, to Charles A. Bittner, Locust township. Consideration \$25.

C. B. Noetting and wife to J. O. Fry & Company, Beaver. Consideration \$50.

Alfred Crawford, Exr., to Sarah E. Farley, Mt. Pleasant. Consideration \$275.

Elizabeth Taylor et. al. to Susanah T. Breiof, Berwick. Consideration \$400.

Alfred Crawford, Exr. to David C. Davis, Mt. Pleasant. Consideration \$2700.

J. Allison Essick to William Chrisman, Madison. Consideration \$2425.

John M. Fairchild and wife to Eliza Mears, West Berwick. Consideration \$360.

Isaac Heacock, Exr. to Virgil Robbins, Greenwood. Consideration \$125.

Elizabeth A. Reichart to C. W. Miller, Bloomsburg. Consideration \$2000.

C. W. Miller and wife to J. N. Webb, Bloomsburg. Consideration \$1000.

Rosemont Cemetery Company to C. E. Conner, Bloomsburg. Consideration \$28.80.

Daniel Michel and wife to Lloyd M. Pettit, West Berwick. Consideration \$300.

Cantata at Centralia.

Father Hayes and his corps of parochial school workers, at Centralia, are arranging for a school children's Easter cantata to be given on the evening of Tuesday, May 9th. The cantata will be produced in St. Ignatius Hall and will consist of music, recitations and class drills in addition to the rendition of the cantata.

Spring Dress Goods

You will find the most complete line of the leading Spring Dress Materials at THE CLARK STORE and at the lowest prices. It will pay you to see them if you need dress goods.

Mohairs.

Very stylish this season. Our lines are very good. 50c. mohairs in black, blue, brown, green, white, 50 in mohairs special value at 56c. yd., black, brown, and green, 65c for embroidered mohairs. 50c for fancy figured mohairs.

White Dress Goods.

The finest lines of these goods the The Clark Store has ever placed on sale. 30c French lawns 45 in wide for 19c yd. Dotted Swisses 17c to 84c yd. French muslin 45 in, at 50c. Batiste 45 in, at 45c. India linons 10c to 30c yd.

Women's Undermuslins.

A new big line of these goods now on sale at The Clark Store consisting of night gowns, drawers, corset covers and white skirts. All cut full, good materials and the making none better, the prices the lowest. Come and see them.

Bungalow Silks.

In the new rough weave in white, marine, brown, and pongee. 27 in wide at \$1.00 yd., the equal of any 1.25 silk sold of like weave.

Spring Covert and Silk Coats from \$4.98 to \$12.00.

Black Dress Goods.

You will find this stock contains black goods for all purposes and they are the correct kind. "Priestley's" black goods stand at the head of the list. None better, few so good. Come and see them.

Silk Batiste

In white, colors, a fine sheer material in white and colors. We make the price 25 cents yard.

Hosiery and Underwear.

The most complete line of hosiery for Ladies' Misses and Children at The Clark Store in black, tan, white.

Dress Silks.

You may have a silk need. If so see this stock. All the newest styles and at prices to please. 27 in. changeable at 74c yd. 27 in. Nippon silks 75c yd. 27 in Black Taffeta 75c yd. Fancy Silks in good assortments. All prices.

All Over Laces.

A large line of these for making the popular all over lace waist and tokings, priced from 50c yd. to 3.50. See them. White and Ecru.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER,

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In Re-estate of Elmina Heiman, late of Jamison City, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of funds in the hands of the Executor of the estate of Elmina Heiman, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon. Andrew L. Fritz on Main street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. on Saturday, May 27th 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be deemed from coming in upon said fund.

ANDREW J. ROBBINS, Auditor.

Leases and quit notices for sale at this office 4t.

LADIES



Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator
Superior to other remedies sold at high prices.
Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over
200,000 Women. Price, 25 cents, drug
store or by mail. Testimonials & book of free
Dr. La Franco, Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. LEADS IN DIVORCES

Make Marriage Irremediable, Says Dr. Parkhurst.

A WAY TO ENTER SOCIETY

Clergymen Aroused—The Episcopal Board introduced a Canon Doing Away With Divorces—It is Now Within Discretion of Ministers to Decline to Marry Divorced.

The discovery that San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, and Seattle count divorces at the rate of one to every four marriages is all the more significant when it is considered that Paris, long famed for the laxity of its morals, records nineteen marriages to every divorce.

In 1901 Paris had 9,404 more marriages than Chicago, and 486 less divorces. Nor is it only in France that the United States suffers by comparison.

The statistics compiled by the United States Commissioner of Labor show that the increase in the number of divorces granted in this country has been at the rate of 5.4 per cent a year. On this basis, those permitted in 1905 will number 48,820, says The Globe.

On the other hand recent statistics of Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Russia, and the Netherlands show that the increase in Europe has been at the rate of .675 per cent a year. This would place the total for Europe and Australia for 1905 at 23,127.

If, therefore, the increase has been maintained at 5.4 per cent a year, as every indication would seem to point, the United States at the present time issues each year twice as many divorces as Europe, Canada, and Australia combined.

Thinking men and women the world over have not been slow to recognize this great menace to society and the home. W. E. Gladstone himself, shortly before his death, sounded a note of warning particularly directed at the United States.

"The future of America in its highest features," said he, "naturally depends upon the incidents of marriage. No country has ever been so directly challenged as America now is to choose its course definitely with reference to one of the very greatest of those incidents."

"The solidity and health of the social body depend upon the soundness of its unit. That unit is the family; and the hinge of the family is to be found in the great and profound institution of marriage."

"It might be too much to say that a good system of marriage law and of the practice appertaining to it, of itself, insures the well being of a community. But I cannot doubt that this converse is true, and that, if the relations of husband and wife are wrongly comprehended in what most belongs to them, either as to law or as to conduct, no nation can rise to the fulfillment of the higher destinies of man."

"While divorce of any kind betrays the integrity of the family, divorce with re-marriage destroys it with root and branch."

On this side of the Atlantic, the highest minds of the clergy have sought a remedy. The Methodist Episcopal church, at its last general conference, recognizing a united effort on the part of the Protestant churches of the United States "to rouse the religious and moral sentiment of the land in defense of the purity and stability of the marriage relation," appointed representatives to the inter-church conference, and urged upon its ministers the strict enforcement of the law of the church forbidding the re-marriage of all divorced persons. The law makes an exception in the case of the innocent party in a divorce obtained for infidelity.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church North enjoined all the ministers of the church to refuse to perform marriages in the cases of divorced persons, except those divorced for causes allowed by the standards of the church.

At the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church a canon doing away with all divorce was introduced in the House of Deputies.

Although this failed of passage, provision was made that it would be within the discretion of any minister to decline to celebrate the marriage of divorced persons. In this way those ministers who have conscientious objections to the re-marriage of all divorced persons are left free to decline to officiate at such marriages.

The National League for the Protection of the Family, an association with such men as Nathaniel Shipman, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, Seth Low, and President George Harris of Amherst at its head, has also been very active in its efforts to obtain uniform divorce legislation for the whole of the United States. Practically every clergyman of note in this city has assailed the evil from his pulpit, but the sore spreads, and radical measures are needed in order to check its progress.

In one unbroken nocturnal flight the European bird known as the northern bluethroat has been known to travel from Central Africa to the German Ocean, a distance of 1,600 miles, making the journey in nine hours.

Lizards were the only living things found by the expedition which recently, for the first time, explored the region in Australia lying south of the MacDonnell Mountains. On one occasion they were ten days without finding water.

CHINA AWAKENING.

Signs of Impending Activity in Her Vast Population.

Out of over eleven hundred new works in Chinese that have been issued up to date by native publishing houses, one hundred and twenty, or more than 10 per cent, are on the art of war. Those on other subjects wholly foreign to Confucianism and Chinese methods in the past are numerous, such as works on education, political economy, government, law, and the mutual relations of nations. To these and collateral subjects no fewer than three hundred and sixty publications are devoted, while a hundred and thirty take up the subjects of mathematics and mechanics. Some thirty have been published on the science of agriculture, and twice as many on electricity, chemistry, and science generally; some forty on philosophy and seventy on hygiene. Works on literature, languages, astronomy and higher subjects go to complete the list of books with which the native publishing houses at Shanghai and elsewhere are described by a correspondent as literally flooding the country.

In connection with this subject it may also be mentioned that whereas a few years ago there were only seven newspapers in all China, there are now 157 dailies, weeklies and monthlies discussing public questions and publishing news of the outside world. It is even said that there is probably hardly a Chinese family of any consequence in any of the treaty ports or Peking that does not take in one or more native papers. What this signifies can only be understood when it is remembered that less than fifty years ago no one in China, except the Mandarins, whose business was politics and money making took the slightest interest in public affairs. A good deal of this progressive movement is undoubtedly due to Japanese influence, but much more, as is now being seen, to Chinese initiative, forced on by Western pressure and aggression. The virtual director of the Chinese Board of Commerce during the past year was its Japanese adviser, and Japanese explorers have visited all the outlying provinces of the empire from the frontier of Siberia to Tibet, and as far west as Kashgar. They have been active in studying the resources of this immense territory, into which Chinese are pressing steadily from the overpopulated provinces of Western China, displacing the nomads and occupying the soil; and one Japanese traveller has made a complete report on the Central Asian trade routes after an exploration extending over two years.

An English writer, reviewing the situation generally, says that the mental attitude of China today is one of critical importance. Its people in thought are breaking away from their old moorings, whether to cut out a path for themselves or to fall under the influence of others cannot yet be determined, but the tendency is distinctly toward the Japanese in quarters where foreign influence is welcomed. The British opium wars and opium trade and the exclusion laws of Australia; the atrocities and devastation that marked the advance of the European troops to Peking in 1900, and the latest reports received in China from the South African mines of the treatment of the coolies working there, are described as having almost completely alienated the Chinese from European influences. As the London Spectator has been forced to say, "There never was a civilized people who have suffered such a series of appalling insults as China."

Here, then, is an opportunity for American statesmanship that if allowed to pass may never be recovered. It is one transcending almost every other question connected with our foreign relations, for a sympathetic attitude on our part toward China at a moment when it is undergoing a transformation amounting almost to a new birth, can win for us all and more than aggression and cannon have lost to Europe. A recent dispatch announces the formation of a Chinese deliberative assembly to assist the Government in being more important even than that regarding the decision said to have been arrived at by the czar to summon the old Russian zemski sobor.—New York Sun.



Governor E. W. Hoch, of Kansas.

Match-Box Furniture.

A London hotel-keeper possesses a remarkable suit of furniture. For many years he had collected empty match boxes, which were eventually made by a skilled cabinet-maker into articles of furniture. The outfit consists of a waiting table with smoking apparatus, a fire-screen, a cabinet, a chair and smaller articles, in the construction of which many thousands of boxes were employed.

LEFT-HANDED THEORIES

Brilliant and Untenable Notions About This Condition.

MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE

Some Doctors Claim Left-handedness Transmitted From Mother Carrying Child on Left Arm and Developing Left Side at Expense of the Right.

More guesswork—scientific, quasi-scientific, unscientific and anti-scientific—has been applied to the solution of this question of right and left handedness than to any other physiological subject probably, and the mystery still remains unsolved. One thing, however, is certain, that there was never a race of men or women which was completely ambidextrous, or both-handed, nor any which was not predominantly right-handed, nor any in which a considerable proportion were not left-handed. Indians on the plains, Eskimos in the Arctic snows, negroes in the African jungle, Chinese, Hindus, black Australians, are right and left handed—but always the right-handed have the majority.

It is also certain that the seat of right and left handedness is in the brain, and that right-handed people have a special development, to cover the characteristic, in the left lobe of the brain, and left-handed people a special development in the right lobe of the brain.

Charles Reade, the great English novelist, wrote volumes to try to prove that people make their children right-handed by forcing them to handle the spoon, the knife and other articles with the right hand. His theory was that, unless the child were so guided, it would use either hand indifferently, and grow up both-handed; that all people, in fact, were intended by nature to be both-handed, and that either right or left handedness is a perversion. But it is doubtful if Reade ever convinced any one who has observed the persistent determination of any child to give preference either to one hand or the other.

Charles Reade's theory, by the way, took no account of the fact that people are right-handed and left-handed. It would be absurd to suppose that a natural equality of force and suppleness between the legs could be destroyed by making a child hold a spoon in its right hand.

A child, or a grown person, may be made, by training and practice, quite ambidextrous, but no person can be cured of the feeling of right-handedness or left-handedness as the case may be. Though we may not think of it, men are never entirely free from the positive sensation of a physical superiority on one side of the body above the other. Right or left handedness is ingrained in the consciousness.

This last-mentioned fact destroys another pretty notion, that the right hand of one right-handed person may be the same thing as the left hand of another; that is to say, that the whole human outfit of hands, so to speak, is graded up from a minimum to a maximum of dexterous capability, often modified by usage; that a "handy" person, for instance, may have two right hands, and a clumsy and unskillful person may merely possess two left hands.

The first left-handed man of whom I can recall any account in literature was Ehud the Benjamite, who made use of his peculiarity to enable him to assassinate King Eglon of Moab with that hand while he was pretending to give the tyrant a present from the Israelites with the right. As in this deed the left-handed man was carrying out an edict of the Lord, the first Scriptural mention of left-handedness is associated with an honorable distinction. But the opposite association of superior honor attached to the right hand goes back further than that. The Almighty is continually made right-handed in the Bible, from Exodus xv. 6 down.

It is a curious fact, too, that the Hebrews used the right hand to denote the south, from which quarter the power of the sun comes; "Jamin," the right hand, being the south, and "shemol," the left hand, the negative and unenergized north.

But all these expressions are from the point of view of right-handed people. If there were such a thing as left-handed people, all the expressions would be the other way.—L. E. W.

Proportion of Births and Deaths.
M. Jacques Bertillon has recently developed the law of the parallelism of the movement of population, according to which the birth rate and the death rate are equally proportioned in the same country. Thus births and deaths are high and low in the same country in the same proportion. According to statistics furnished for the whole of Europe this law may be verified to the letter. Thus in the ten countries in which the mortality is lower than 20 per 1,000 inhabitants there are only one or two in which the birth rate is higher than 30 per 1,000. In the countries in which the mortality exceeds 20 the birth rate always exceeds 30, and is not lower than 35 in any other countries except in Baden, Wurtemberg, and Italy.—Translated from the Revue Scientifique.

Among every forty deaths in Germany there is one from cancer; the number of new cases is about 30,000 a year.

TREES WIRELESS ANTENNAE

Continuance of Major Squier's Experiments Will Likely Be of Value.

A correspondent of the Electrical World and Engineer, writing on the recent experiments by Major G. O. Squier, U. S. A., in using trees for wireless telegraph antennae, bears out the theory and practice of Major Squier, saying that some experiments he has made show that a tree can be made to give excellent results. He says, further, that he cannot report upon the use of a tree as a transmitting station. "I started first," he says, "with the intention of using a tree to elevate a wire that should be well insulated. As an alternative measure it seemed that an insulated wire resting on the treetop would at least give some results as a receiver, since the incoming impulses would not be of high potential. Copper double-coated paraffin-insulated bell wire was first used, and four wires were carried over the treetop in different directions and both ends of each wire were connected to a wire leading to suitable receiving apparatus, 100 feet away. The result was that on one occasion, with favorable conditions, a distant station, presumably New York, was so distinctly heard that an expert could have readily read the message. At one time both the New Haven and Forest station and the distant station were sending at the same time. The sound of the distant station was not completely overpowered. The New Haven station (three miles off) stopped, and then the distant station continued sounding and came out clearly."

"As it will probably be of general interest to know that a station eighty miles away has been heard by using an elm tree two feet in diameter and sixty or seventy feet high as an antenna, the ground for belief that the distant station was New York will, therefore, be stated. A day or two before the time alluded to, the New Haven station announced that after some time spent in tuning they had succeeded in calling up New York, and a few days later a number of messages were exchanged between the stations, which were published and the statement was added that New York was the only station available at present from the New Haven station."

"It was now suspected that the cover on the wire was practically a poor insulator, and that therefore the success did not depend upon the insulation. Later two large trees have been tried with bare galvanized wire, used in the same way, as was the insulated wire on the first tree. The result indicates that the bare wire works fully as well, if not better, than the insulated wire, as far as receiving is concerned. We have now arrived at what appears to be an extension of the reported method of Major Squier. The connection is made with the top of the tree instead of the upper part of the trunk, and instead of a ground at the bottom of the tree, another is provided at a distance. A tin roof was used at times."

"One more point will be mentioned, as it has a bearing on the use of trees as antennae. One large maple tree some 600 feet away gave good results over an iron telephone wire utilized for this connection. The distant call mentioned came out clearly on this wire. This opens up the possibility of combining the effect of a large number of isolated trees, each tuned by itself and all connected to one receiver, to increase the effect. I will mention that this distant tree gave strong effects with little regard to tuning when tested on the nearer New Haven station, while the nearer tree responded with more readiness to change in the tuning apparatus."

"Although trees may not be able to displace artificial antennae for the best long-distance work, it may turn out that the wide-spreading, many-branched top of a tree will furnish a model for the artificial antennae and guy wires, with additional attachment to contribute to the result. The fact that trees can be so readily prepared for use as antennae will doubtless greatly popularize the use of wireless telegraphy. Iron wire answers a good purpose at a considerable saving of expense. Wires can be pulled over a tree by a cord which has been drawn up by a thread. The thread is first thrown over attached to a weight which is projected by a rubber sling."



George F. Hagerup, Premier of Norway, who favors separation from Sweden.

Roads in Norway.

Norway is famous for her many miles of excellent roads and the wonderful feats of engineering achieved that good, solid roads might be had with the least possible grade over mountains of considerable altitude.



LILIES OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

In a recent interview with Mrs. Lily Langtry, she very wisely said: "The fact that I believe in the superior force of mind over matter does not blind me to the truth that the foundation of every successful life is good health; that the key-stone to physical beauty is perfect physical health."

"A sick woman cannot be a beautiful woman, nor can she be anything but what we English call a poor-spirited woman."

"To a great extent a woman's beauty is measured by her vitality—by her health."

"Work, Sunshine, Exercise, Water and Soap, Plain, Nourishing Food, Lots of Fresh Air, and a Happy, Contented Spirit—these, as you say, 'honest and true,' is my working rule for youth, youthful spirits and youthful looks."

One great secret of youth and beauty for the young woman or the mother is the proper understanding of her womanly system and well-being. Every woman, young or old, should know herself and her physical make-up. A good way to arrive at this knowledge is to get a good doctor book, such for instance as "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can readily be procured by my working rule for youth, youthful spirits and youthful looks."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can always be relied upon to cure when everything else fails," writes Mrs. Dr. Nielsen, of 402 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill. "It is a certain cure for female troubles, diseases in their worst form. I suffered for years with ulceration, intense pains and a dreadful backache, which unfitted me for my work. Finally I grew so ill that I had to keep to my bed. In this emergency I used 'Favorite Prescription' for three months and then I was well. Only those who have passed through such a stage of sickness as I have will understand how much I value Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce offers \$500 reward for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Protrusion, or Falling of Womb which he cannot cure. All he asks is a true and reasonable trial of his means of cure. No substitute for "Favorite Prescription" offers so much.

Snow Preserved Apples.

The farmers in the vicinity of Belleville, near Lewistown, report that the ground under the trees in their orchards is covered with good apples of last year's crop. The crop was very large, and many of the less valuable varieties were not picked. These apples lay on the ground well covered with snow during the winter, and were thus preserved.

Must Pave in Boroughs.

Governor Pennypacker last week signed the bill which authorizes boroughs to require the grading, paving, repaving and repairing of sidewalks, and the constructing and repairing of curbs and gutters by the owner or owners of lots fronting thereon, and providing that in case of failure to comply with such requirements the borough may cause the work to be done and collect the cost and charges.

A New Rule.

An order has been issued by the passenger department of the Pennsylvania R. R. which will result in the trainmen calling out not only the name of the station, but also the time the train will stop, especially where a stop of two minutes or over is made. At present the trainmen call out only the name of the station.

Here is Relief for Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women's ills, call it AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weakness and backache, kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. All druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address: The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

How to Cleanse the Blood.

A persevering use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., will soon relieve and ultimately cure cases of Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Debility of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood. Price \$1.00, all druggists; 6 bottles for \$5.00.

The Lord will provide, provided you don't spend all your time praying for provisions.

Terrible Facts.

One-sixth of the deaths from disease are due to consumption. Ninety-eight per cent. of all those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for "weak lungs," have been perfectly and permanently cured. Cornelius McCawley, of Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., had in all eighty-one hemorrhages. He says: "My doctor did all he could for me but could not stop the hemorrhages, and all gave me up to die with consumption." What doctors could not do "Golden Medical Discovery" did. It stopped the hemorrhages and cured their cause. This is one case out of thousands. Investigate the facts.

Free. Dr. Pierce's great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A hoodoo is a fellow who hasn't sense enough to keep his hard luck stories to himself.

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE that Ely's Liquid Cream Balm is of great benefit to those sufferers from nasal catarrh who cannot inhale freely through the nose, but must treat themselves by spraying. Liquid Cream Balm differs in form, but not medicinally from the Cream Balm that has stood for years at the head of remedies for catarrh. It may be used in any nasal atomizer. The price, including a spraying tube, is 75 cts. Sold by druggists and mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The following are the "Gentlemen of the Jury," drawn to serve at the May term of Court:

PETIT JURORS.

Michael Barrett, laborer, Conyngham
Frank Boyce, laborer, Bloom
Bowman Bower, laborer, Berwick
C. J. Brittan, laborer, Berwick
Charles Budder, laborer, Bloom
Frank Derr, liverman, Berwick
Frank Deitrick, laborer, Bloom
Frank Davis, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
Pardee Everhard, farmer, Jackson
Luther Eyer, clerk, Catawissa Boro
Jonas Edgar, carpenter, Greenwood
Edward Englehard, farmer, Franklin
Charles Fruit, mail carrier, Madison
John Gardner, farmer, Pine
E. B. Guile, coal dealer, Catawissa Boro
Henry Hippensteel, farmer, Orange twp
Edward Hartman, farmer, Madison
Lemuel Hartman, farmer, Briarcliff
F. H. Hagenbuch, farmer, Center
L. E. Hippensteel, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
Rowe Kleier, farmer, Hemlock
John M. Johnston, farmer, Greenwood
Tilden Kline, blacksmith, Bloom
James Karshner, farmer, Millin
F. R. Kline, farmer, Benton twp
Emanuel Levan, niner, Conyngham
David Long, miller, Roaringcreek
Isaiah Masteller, farmer, Madison
W. H. Miller, farmer, Millin
Robert Morris, gent, Bloom
Frank W. Miller, merchant, Centralia
Hurley Moser, farmer, Madison
Benjamin McMichael, farmer, Gr'nw'd
Geo. W. Miller, farmer, Greenwood
J. W. Millin, merchant, Bloom
John Mensch, farmer, Montour
Jerre Oberdorf, shoemaker, Cata. Boro
Edward Rooney, laborer, Conyngham
W. P. Robbins, farmer, Greenwood
Charles Rebble, laborer, Mt. Pleasant
David Sterner, laborer, Bloom
Jacob Steen, landlord, Sugarloaf
R. W. Smith, laborer, Millin
E. G. Swennenheiser, farmer, Center
E. S. Steadman, farmer, Sugarloaf
Jonah Townsend, farmer, Scott
Miles Welliver, farmer, Madison
Chas. M. Wenner, farmer, Fishingcreek

SECOND WEEK.

Charles Aten, farmer, Millin
P. Lloyd Appleman, carpenter, Benton B.
I. M. Betz, merchant, Montour
Evan Buckalew, dealer, Benton Boro
George Budman, laborer, Berwick
Emanuel Bogert, farmer, Fishingcreek
R. L. Beishline, farmer, Fishingcreek
D. W. Carter, laborer, Bloom
Joseph Chrisman, boatman, Bloom
Geo. M. Durling, farmer, Millin
Henry Deichmiller, farmer, Hemlock
W. E. Dietrich, merchant, Scott
Jackson Emmitt, farmer, Hemlock
William Gorden, farmer, Pine
Harrison Greenly, farmer, Pine
Stephen Hughes, farmer, Cata. Boro
Clinton Hartman, tax collector, Scott
Reuben Hess, gent, Bloom
John H. Langer, J. P., Jackson
William Lemon, carpenter, Bloom
William Masteller, carpenter, Main
John McMahon, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
John G. McHenry, distiller, Benton T.
Bruce McMichael, farmer, Fishingcreek
John Morris, farmer, Pine
Mark Mendenhall, clerk, Millville
Moses Markle, shoemaker, Berwick
J. G. Quick, coal dealer, Bloom
W. E. Rinker, clerk, Bloom
W. H. Runyon, farmer, Madison
Josiah Ralston, merchant, Bloom
Elisha Ringrose, farmer, Center
B. F. Sharpless, gent, Bloom
J. R. Sutton, tax collector, Berwick
J. L. Williams, farmer, Center
Isaiah Yeager, farmer, Catawissa twp

May Lippincott's Magazine.

In the current number of Lippincott's Magazine the opening novel-ette, by Ella Middleton Tybout, is placed in the little State of Delaware. So completely charming is "The Turn of the Tide" that it seems likely to be the forerunner of considerable "Blue Hen State" fiction.

"Braeburn Bonnie," a long short-story of a dog-show, is by Ralph Henry Barbour. This is one of the cleverest stories of its kind to appear in any magazine. General Charles King contributes one of the kind of stories of fort life in the West which appeals so generally to all sorts and conditions of young people. "A Lass of the Laramie" begins at a dance and ends with the exciting rescue of a soldier by his sweetheart. The tale called "Hurt in the Spirit" is by Elizabeth Cherry Waltz. "The Derelict of Silver Saddle," a story of the plains, by Grace McElroy Iurs, presents a dramatic situation most human and pathetic. Owen Oliver writes of "The Man Who Was Faithful."

The two papers of the month are diverse in subject and both interesting: "Where Poets Lived and Loved," by Annie Hollingsworth, Coleridge, and others; and Dr. Charles C. Abbott contributes an article called "Nonsense Names in Natural History."

HUMPHREYS'

Specifies cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of the system.

- No. 1 for Fevers.
- No. 2 " Worms.
- No. 3 " Teething.
- No. 4 " Diarrhea.
- No. 7 " Coughs.
- No. 8 " Neuralgia.
- No. 9 " Headaches.
- No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
- No. 11 " Suppressed Periods.
- No. 12 " Whites.
- No. 13 " Croup.
- No. 14 " The Skin.
- No. 15 " Rheumatism.
- No. 16 " Malaria.
- No. 19 " Catarrh.
- No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
- No. 27 " The Kidneys.
- No. 30 " The Bladder.
- No. 77 " La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the weak pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. Medical Guide mailed free. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

LEFT LEPROSY FROM MAN

Case of Dread Disease Cured at Louisiana Lepers' Home.

TREATED FOR 4 YEARS

Millions of Lepers in the World Today—Poor Are Its Principal Victims—Until 1897 Thought Incurable—Has Victims All Over The World.

Cured of leprosy, with his face clear from the fearful scurf of the disease, and with the glassy stare gone from his once expressionless eyes, Louis Smet, a 15-year-old New Orleans boy, of Croole parentage, has been discharged from the Louisiana Lepers' Home, as the first leper who has ever been absolutely cured by less than divine agency, in the history of the world. Success has crowned the treatment administered in the Louisiana Lepers' Camp by Dr. Isadore Dyer, consulting leprologist of the home, and the world's authority on leprosy.

There are fully 500 lepers abroad in Louisiana and more than 200 walking on the streets of New York. "These latter," the report states, "are entirely without attention by the medical authorities of that state, who have asserted that the disease is not contagious, in spite of the world's experience to the contrary. These lepers are free to walk abroad upon the streets of the national metropolis, continually spreading the danger of contagion to all whom they may chance to brush against in the course of their peregrinations. No care is taken of them; there is no place where they may receive special treatment, and the danger is not even recognized by the city's medical authorities."

"There are 2,300,000 lepers in the world," said Dr. Dyer, commenting on this report. "Nearly 3,000,000 out of an estimated population of 1,438,680,000 souls, or 1 for every 500 souls. Out of every 1,000 persons that walk the habitable globe there are two afflicted with this awful and loathsome disease, hitherto incurable."

"Unbelievable and absurd these figures may seem at first sight, yet their truth is one of the most firmly established in medical science. And this disease, the most loathsome of all the afflictions mankind has to endure, and which is among the most widely spread the sons of men have to suffer, can be cured, and cured without spot or blemish."

"Leprosy was first known in the first century of the Christian era. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the disease covered Europe. Twenty thousand leper houses existed in 1229, there being 2,000 in France alone. The disease spread over the habitable world, and was the most wide-spread plague known in ancient times. As a menace to human life it so continued for six hundred years."

"By the eighteenth century it had practically become known in every country of the world and forty years ago it began to sweep over the universe with terrible rapidity. In the Sandwich Islands its first ravages were noted. Every corner of the world has since received its visitation. Japan is full of it. India, China, Persia, the coasts of Africa, Norway and Sweden, Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, West Indies all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans New Zealand, Madeira and fully a dozen of the United States. The storm center is in Louisiana, with New Orleans at the apex."

"The figures are appalling. Twenty thousand lepers in Japan; two hundred thousand in India, two millions in China, and thousands and thousands in the Philippine Islands. The acquisition of the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico have made the question of leprosy an important one to the whole country. Every one of the Philippine Islands is infected; one-tenth of the population of Guam is infected; in Havana there are eleven lepers now in the Isolation Hospital at San Lazaro. There is a lazaret in nearly every important city in our new acquisitions."

"Not to the rich class does this disease come. Its visitations are confined to the poor and lowly. It is not enough that the poor should be poor; that they should suffer hunger in times of want, should freeze in winter and stifle in summer; leprosy is their exclusive possession. It is said that there are probably not half a dozen persons of wealth and position in the United States afflicted solely to the humble, as do its congeners, tuberculosis and syphilis."

"And despite the world-wide prevalence of this terrible scourge up to 1879 there was absolutely no hope, beyond that of a divine miracle, feebly held out to the leper."

"In contrast to the conclusions of this last Berlin conference, which made the announcement of the belief that all treatment could be only palliative and not curative, and that serum treatment is unsuccessful, Dr. Dyer has declared that he has discovered, and is daily employing, an indisputable cure of the disease."

"There is no secret about the process. I am not claiming to have made any wonderful discovery. Simply by the application and continuation of the methods that have been used for leprosy since the disease was known, applying them with scientific skill, the disease can be cured."—Eagle.

Silver money 250 years old is still in circulation in some parts of Spain.

THEY BECOME INSANE.

Because They Live in Circular Lighthouses.

The Minot Ledge Light is famed for the number of men who have gone crazy in it, and for that reason it is an object of interest to students of mental diseases. It is, as everybody knows, a piece of engineering of the highest order, being in that respect only second to the famous Eddystone Light. More than a year was consumed in getting a foundation for it, and so high are the tides and so terrific the storms that the entrance to the light is more than forty feet above the water.

Then, one above the other, come the five rooms occupied by the keepers and used for storage purposes, and then the watch room and finally the lantern. The tower being circular and space greatly in demand, naturally everything is made to conform, so that no room shall be lost. Even the beds on which the men sleep are curved, the tables against the walls are circular and the benches are half moons. Everything is round.

In this lighthouse there have been at least five well marked cases of insanity, and others in which madness has been suspected and the men relieved from duty. Experts in mental diseases who have made a study of conditions at the Minot Ledge Light attribute the unusual prevalence of insanity there to its peculiar form of structure. There is no point, they say, on which the eye may rest, so it travels round and round in a maddening whirl.

They therefore suggest that some means be devised for filling the curves and producing corners and angles. In support of this theory they cite instances of men who have lost their mental balance during long confinement in circular prisons, but have quickly regained it on being transferred to an ordinary room of corners and angles.

Baron Trenck spent much of his time in prison making marks and corners to break the circularity of his surroundings and keep his reason from slipping away on the mad whirl of encircling walls. Casanova, an Italian engineer, who was imprisoned in a round tower, gives much the same testimony. He says he felt great mental relief on being removed to an ordinary square room.

As it is well nigh impossible to make much change in the form of the structure of the Minot Ledge lighthouse, the number of men in charge of it has been increased to five, in order that they may have frequent leaves from duty and take turns in going ashore for a visit to family and friends. This system has resulted in a decrease in the number of cases of melancholia and more serious mental disorders.

In fact, but for the frequent changes made in the service by shifting men from one station to another, the number of cases of this sort everywhere would be much greater than it is. In some cases a man is kept in a place for only a few months, and then sent to some less isolated station for a while.

To give the men something to think of other than their loneliness, and to occupy the long hours through which they have nothing to do, circulating libraries of fifty books each are provided. The books are carefully selected and changed every three months, when the inspector makes his visit. In the collection are biography, history, travel, fiction, poetry, illustrated magazines, and in some cases newspapers. Also medicine chests are provided for relief in cases of sickness and careful directions are given for the use of their contents.

Despite the dangers and hardships of lighthouse life, there are many applicants for positions in them. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the service there is always a number of men to select from. And yet the pay is small. In fact, the law provides that the average compensation given keepers shall not exceed \$600 a year. Probably the best paid keeper in the service is the man at Hell Gate, who gets \$1,200 a year.—Chicago Chronicle.



Mrs. Frederick Schenck, Of Philadelphia, president of the National Congress of Mothers.

Autograph Quilt.
Displayed at a sale of work at a Nonconformist church in London recently was a gorgeous quilt bearing the autographs of over 400 persons, mainly members of the congregation. The signatures, originally made in pencil on diamond shaped pieces of blue and white drill, were feathered in colored cotton by the ladies of the church, who upon finishing the quilt presented it to their pastor.

Harvesting by electric light has been introduced in Australia.

LIVE STOCK

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

How to Handle a Colt Attacked by Pyemic Arthritis.

A great many colts are taken off every year by this trouble. The nature and cause of the disease, however, is seldom recognized.

Now and then, a careful observer will early notice that there is something wrong with his colts navel, and seek skilled advice, but, in the majority of cases, the first thing that they notice is that the youngster is lame, and, upon examination, it is found that one or more joints are swollen and painful.

No joint is exempt but those which are mostly affected, are the hock, stifle, elbow, hip, knee and shoulder, in the order named; it is also found in the fetlock, coronet, also in the costal and intervertebral articulations.

The treatment that I use is about as follows:

Preventive Treatment.—As soon as the colt is born, wash the stump of the cord with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500, which may be made by putting two bichloride tablets (7-8 grs) into a clean pint bottle and filling with water. Label poison for external use only. Wash the stump with this solution until it is healed, which on an average will be two or three days, but if necessary, continue it much longer.

Curative Treatment.—When infection has already taken place, I syringe out with a solution of bichloride, 1 to 2,000, then with peroxide of hydrogen, full strength, and then dust over with a powder composed of equal parts of iodoform and boracic acid.

When I find this curative treatment very effective, I recommend that the preventive treatment be practiced, and then the curative treatment will not be needed.—Ranch and Range.

SHEEP NOTES.

Clover aftermath is the best pasture for lambs that have been weaned.

The sheep of whatever breed, whether we will it or not, is a general purpose animal.

No one breed of sheep will succeed in all soils and all situations.

Only the very best animals which are true to their specific varieties of breeds and full of promise should be selected for breeding purposes.

If there are any unthrifty sheep in the flock, separate them from the others, give them a little extra care and if possible fatten and market.

Do not put the young hogs on too heavy a corn feed at first. A few hundred pounds of bran at the beginning of the fattening period pays better than at any other time; feed dry or in sleep.

Always Keep Sheep in Good Condition.

The sheep must have been kept in good condition through the winter months, if you expect them to do well in summer. They should be kept free from ticks, as the ticks go from the sheep to the lambs and are injurious to them. They may be killed by dipping, or using insect powder through a small bellows. This quickly destroys them. During the lambing period, if one keeps the sheep close at home he will save lambs which otherwise might stray away, afterwards being disowned by the mothers.

Sheep do well on a clover sod, but in dry seasons will "eat it out"; but the best pasture for sheep is a June grass sod. If the sheep are kept in the woods, they keep the briars and shrubs down. Sheep should be salted regularly once a week.

When the lambs are young they should not be allowed to stand out in a cold rain, for it nearly kills them. When you commence feeding the lambs in the fall, do not put them on full feed at first or they will waste it. Clover hay shelled corn and oats make a good feed for them.

Sheep are the nicest stock on the farm and if properly tended are profitable. You should be careful not to let your flock get old but sell off the old each year.

When you dock the lambs it is well to put some lard and turpentine on the wound to take the soreness out. As a rule if the lambs are thin and poor, they will not be good feeders, but if they are stout and healthy, they will prove profitable.

Dutch Belted Cattle.

Dutch belted cattle are not numerous in this country, although there are perhaps a hundred or more breeders in various parts of the United States who have some very fine herds. The majority of these cattle are at present found in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan and we have a few isolated specimens of the breed here in Colorado. These cattle are natives of Holland and have long been handled by the nobility of that country. Their breeding dates further back than the seventeenth century when the cattle interests in Holland were in the most thrifty condition and the Holstein Frisians originated from this breed. The cattle are at present controlled in their native country by what may be termed the aristocracy and are being kept pure in breed. The members of the breed are marked very peculiarly. The animals are all jet-black, with a broad band or belt of pure white encircling the body. This belt or blanket differs in width, but rarely reaches so far forward as the shoulder blade or back to the hips. On cows the part of the udder is usually included. No white admissible elsewhere on the body and no black within the white zone.

NIAGARA'S ICE CARNIVAL.

The Frost King's Artistic Work Sublime in its Completeness.

The ice bridge of 1904 was the greatest in history. Some portions of other bridges have been more remarkable, but in no year has there been such a complete structure as the one of that winter. The scope of the jam can be imagined when it is said that on the 15th of February fifteen feet of ice had formed on the very guard-rail of Prospect Point, placed there for the protection of tourists viewing the Falls, and this rapidly increased in a few days to a height of twenty-six feet, forming a great mass of snow and ice from which Prospect Point was not delivered until the 27th day of May.

For several years past there has been an annual thaw which caused a partial disintegration of the bridge, followed by a rebuilding of it, and these efforts on the part of nature have achieved some phenomenal effects. Great domes of ice covered with snow, having had the keys of their arches weakened, will collapse and leave abysses with the dark water of the stream boiling at the bottom.

It is not unusual for huge hummocks to be split off at the lower end, leaving exposed stratae of different periods of formation, quite different in color and convolutions. Again, hidden, submerged forces combine to steadily raise a portion of the jam from a comparative level to a considerable altitude, a process which may go on for two or three days, rapid enough to be visible to a careful watcher and felt by any one daring enough to stand in such a spot during the transformation.—Broughton Brandenburg, in Harper's Weekly.

Czar Orders His New Navy.

St. Petersburg.—The Czar sanctioned the expenditure of \$800,000,000 in rebuilding the navy. The programme of construction will occupy ten years. The ships already decided upon, which are to be delivered within from three to five years, are eight battleships of the type of the Slava and eight of the type of the Andrei Pervosvanni, six cruisers of the type of the Bayan, six of the type of the Novik, improved, and six of the type of the Bogatyr, fifty 500-ton destroyers, 100 destroyers and torpedo boats of 150, 240 and 350 tons, ten mine laying steamships of the Yenesel type and four floating workshops of the type of the Kamschatka.

All the shares in the shipbuilding company of Lange & Sons, at Riga, have been acquired by the Ministry of Commercial Marine, which is arranging to control other leading shipyards in Russia. The Ministry will direct the construction of the ships to be built in Russia, but by far the greater portion of the new navy will be built abroad.

The Slava is a battleship of 13,500 tons and a speed of eighteen knots. The tonnage of the battleship Andrei Pervosvanni is 16,000 and her speed is 18 knots. The Bayan was an armored cruiser of 7,800 tons and 22 knots speed, the Novik a protected cruiser of 3,100 tons and 25 knots speed, and the Bogatyr a protected cruiser of 6,675 tons and a speed of 24.15 knots.

Deporting Boy Slaves.

Washington.—Immigration officials have been making wholesale deportations of small boys brought from Italy and other Mediterranean countries practically as slaves.

Inspectors for months have been seeking to ascertain the reason for the large number of boys coming to this country to "relatives." They were told that the boys were coming to learn trades, escape the military service in Europe and become good American citizens.

This was believed until Commissioner Sargent received word from Pittsburgh that Greek boys had been discovered there who had been brought to this country by padrones and rented out to the owners of boot-black stands and to fruit merchants. There are twenty of these boys in Pittsburgh alone. How many have gone to other cities is not yet known. In the meantime boys are being held up at all the ports. Forty odd are in custody at New York, and eighty have been held up at Boston. The latter have already been investigated, and about sixty, who range from nine to seventeen years, will be sent back.

Old Maids' Marriage Club.

At the annual meeting of the Old Maids' League of Bristol four leading young women of the village were elected to membership. Before they were admitted to the mysteries of the organization each was forced to pledge herself to use all honorable means to become a wife during the next twelve months.

Th girls initiated under this obligation were Misses Lulu Rowbottom, Lydia Curtis and Jessie and Jennie Garland. It is said that none of the girls are engaged to be married, but the work of the league has been so successful in the past that wagers of two to one are made that all the girls will be married before the end of a year.

Page With Elm Leaf.

A clerk in a freight office at Worcester found a perfectly preserved elm leaf in a letter book the other day. When he tried to remove it he was surprised to find that it made up a part of the page. The only explanation is that the leaf fell into the vat containing the pulp and then got into the paper in the process of making.

Never mind a journey on Friday if Saturday is pay day.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Address of Department Commander McNevin—A Patriotic Appeal and a Touching Tribute.

Local G. A. R. men are actively engaged in the preparations for the proper observance of Memorial Day. Committees have been appointed and the program and exercises this year will be more elaborate than usual. Department Commander McNevin, of Philadelphia, has issued the following address to the comrades in the Grand Army of the Republic:

Over forty years ago you laid aside the implements of war, lifted the broken thread of your life's work which had been torn asunder by your services in the army and navy, and started in to help bind the wounds of our common country. You took your places in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic and faithfully, sympathetically, and sincerely on the 30th day of every May, accompanied by a patriotic public you have repaired to the cities of the dead, and there placed your emblems of remembrance upon the graves of your comrades who have crossed the dark river, and are resting under the shade of the trees on the other side. We are now approaching that period in our lives when again we will perform this loving service. The mounds over which waves the flag of our country are multiplying with great rapidity, the messenger of death is visiting the home of the soldier, sailor, and marine of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion with alarming frequency, and soon, ah! too soon, we shall have all answered the last call and stand in the presence of Him who doeth all things well, but in the garlanded chambers of memory the veteran of the war will continue to live until time shall be no more. Let us therefore, with a full knowledge of the purpose of the day, imbued with that same patriotic spirit that has actuated us for the past forty years, approach the discharge of its duties with a reverent spirit, and as we scatter the beautiful flowers of spring on the graves of our comrades, or cast them upon the waters to the memory of the sailor and marine, let it be done with the thought that with them it has been

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's victory won,
Then cometh rest."

Bishop Talbot Writing Book.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot who as a parson on the western plains furnished Owen Wister with a character for his "Virginian," is himself writing a book on western life. Six chapters are now complete, but as the bishop stated recently, work has been a little slow lately owing to the many changes in progress in this diocese. The book he is writing will be largely reminiscent and is being eagerly awaited in many circles.

How to go to California.

Travel via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Two fast through trains per day. The Overland Limited, electric lighted, less than three days en route. The California Express through service to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. The Best of Everything. Full particulars on application to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

Woman Swallows a Lizard

At x-ray photograph has disclosed a lizard in the stomach of Mrs. S. F. Frick, of Muncy, who was supposed to be suffering from a floating kidney. Fifteen years ago, soon after drinking water from a spring one day, Mrs. Frick became ill, and it is now believed that it was at that time she swallowed the lizard.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Rachael M. Gorton, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael M. Gorton, deceased have been granted to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to
WM. CHRISTMAN, Executor.

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Large and convenient sample rooms, 1st
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TESTIMONIAL.

(Continued from 1st page.)

a deceased lawyer, and the other is—a good, square meal.

"If you will indulge me for a moment, I desire at this time to say a word in the nature of a personal explanation.

"I am presiding here tonight by the selection and courtesy of my brethren who have so kindly conferred upon me this great honor and privilege. Surely it is not because of my present standing at the bar, because for some years past I have been serving another mistress than the law, and one equally as jealous, and which has made me far more familiar with a printer's case than I am with 'The rule in Shelly's case.' But I am grateful to still be recognized as one of the fraternity, and I accept my task with pleasure. If in the performance of my duties I shall cast a gloom over this assemblage to such an extent as to give you a chill, please bear in mind that before the session is ended there is an abundance of 'hot air' in reserve which will be turned loose at the proper time, and which, I hope, will be sufficient to counteract any frosty effects which my inefficiency may have produced.

"The banquet of sixteen years ago to which I have alluded, was given by the Bar in honor of a man of blessed memory, upon his retirement from the Bench, after a service of twenty-seven years. It is a singular coincidence that at that time he had been a lawyer for fifty-six years. The toastmaster and leading spirit of that occasion was the gentleman in whose honor we meet tonight to commemorate the fact that he has completed a service of fifty-six years at the Bar, and to celebrate the fifty-seventh anniversary of his admission as an attorney-at-law.

"We are here tonight to show our esteem for a man who for all those years has been a lawyer in this community, and who is still in active practice, and in the full possession of mental and physical vigor, though he has almost reached the age of four score years, Col. John G. Freeze. He was admitted to the Bar on the 19th day of April, 1848. For many years he was an acknowledged leader in his profession. Scarcely a case of any importance was tried in our courts in which he was not concerned on one side or the other. His contemporaries were Hurley and Comly and Baldy and Clark and Jackson and Bucklew and many other legal giants of those days, all of whom have made their last arguments, settled their final accounts, and passed beyond the dark river. In that period there was much litigation concerning land titles, involving large sums of money, especially titles to coal lands in the lower part of the county, and in many of these Col. Freeze was one of the leading counsel. Such suits are scarcely heard of here now, the titles having been fully established.

"In the Mollie Maguire trial of Hester, Tully and McHugh, in 1877 Col. Freeze was one of the counsel for the defendants. This trial, which lasted three weeks, was the most important murder trial that ever occurred in this county, and one of the 'causes celebres' of the state. Many new points of homicide law and evidence were ruled, and affirmed by the Supreme Court. Of the fifteen lawyers who were concerned on both sides of that case, only four are living, and they are Col. Freeze, Hon. S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, John M. Clark, who was then District Attorney, and myself. Franklin B. Gowen, Franklin P. Hughes, Charles R. Buckalew, John W. Ryan, Charles B. Brockway, William Bryson, Linn Bartholomew, Warren J. Buckalew and the others have passed away.

"A large number of cases argued by Col. Freeze in the Supreme

That Tired Feeling

Is a Common Spring Trouble.

It's a sign that the blood is deficient in vitality, just as pimples and other eruptions are signs that the blood is impure.

It's a warning, too, which only the hazardous fail to heed.

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Remove it, give new life, new courage, strength and animation.

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Accept no substitute.

"I felt tired all the time and could not sleep. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a while I could sleep well and the tired feeling had gone. This great medicine has also cured me of scrofula." Mrs. C. M. Root, Gilead, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Court are recorded in the State Reports, and there was scarcely a session of that tribunal for many years that his business did not require him to be present. As a lawyer his success has been due to his extensive knowledge of the law, and his ability to apply it; and to his being a safe advisor, a strong advocate, a most desirable colleague, an honorable opponent, and his unswerving fidelity to his client. He has relied upon the strength of the law to win his cases, and has never taken an unfair advantage through a technicality. Always the affable and courteous gentleman, to the younger members of the Bar he has especially shown a most kindly disposition, ever ready and willing to advise and assist them.

"As a citizen Bloomsburg holds him as one of her foremost residents. He has been one of the promoters of her welfare in the matters of education, religion, politics and general improvements. The inception of the Normal School was the beginning of progress here. Soon followed the incorporation of the town, and the consequent betterments. Col. Freeze was one of the organizers of the school, a trustee in the days when it cost money to hold the position, as the trustees were obliged to pay bills out of their own pockets in order to keep the school from the hands of the sheriff; still a trustee when the school is the pride of the town, and one of the best in the state. He is also a warm supporter of the Public Library and vice president of its Board of Directors.

"As a churchman, he has for twenty years or more been the legal advisor to the Bishop in the position of chancellor of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and a vestryman. The tower on St. Paul's church is a monument to his liberality.

"With all his busy life and large practice, he has been a constant student of literature, and the productions of his pen are 'The History of Columbia County' several volumes of poems, and numerous pamphlets on various subjects.

"Other positions which he has filled are: Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874; President of Bloomsburg Bridge Co.; Historian of the Bloomsburg Centennial 1902; and he is now the President of the Columbia County Bar Association, and President of Rosemont Cemetery Co.

"It is to such a busy and well spent life that we come to do honor tonight.

"But some one may say, 'All this is fulsome flattery.' I say it is not flattery, because it is all true. I believe in taffy. I believe an ounce of taffy given to a man while he is able to hear and understand and appreciate and enjoy it, is worth a ton of epitaphs served up after the cold clods have rattled on his casket. I believe a few words of commendation spoken to a man's living face are better than columns of obituary in the newspapers.

"And now, to you, sir, on behalf of the Bench and Bar of Columbia and Montour Counties, I extend a most cordial welcome. We offer you the hands of admiring sons, and express the hope that all your latter days may be full of peace, and joy, and comfort.

"I propose that we drink to the health of our distinguished guest, our venerated friend, the lawyer, citizen, churchman, scholar, and poet, the Father of our Bar, Colonel John Gosse Freeze."

When Col. Freeze arose to respond he was greeted with long continued applause. He said that he wished he had such command of the English language as would enable him to fully express the happiness that this occasion has given him. His remarks were full of interesting reminiscences of 40 years ago, and of the time when Judge Elwell was upon the bench, when more important cases were tried here than in any other county in

the state except Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. He paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Judge Elwell, and said that when such men as Judge Jeremiah S. Black, Chief Justice Woodward, P. Carroll Brewster, and many others of the greatest lawyers this state has ever had, came here to practice before him, they found in him a man who was in every respect their equal. In closing he again thanked the bar for the great honor they had done him, and spoke of the occasion as one of the happiest in his life.

The next speaker was Judge Marr of Schuylkill County, who said that up to six years ago he had been a regular attendant at the court in this county looking after the interests of his clients, the coal operators in the lower end. He had been associated with Col. Freeze as counsel for many years, and some times as opposing counsel, but he always found him the same affable gentleman, and keen lawyer. He spoke feelingly of the life and character of Col. Freeze, and said that the bar and the world were better for such men. In speaking of the Mollie Maguire cases Judge Marr said that he was counsel for one of them at the first trial, in which the defendants were acquitted and although his client was afterwards shown to have had nothing to do with the Rea murder, he had since thought that 'perhaps a little hanging would not have hurt him any.' His speech was a good one, and was frequently applauded.

Judge Herring next responded to 'The Bench,' and paid a beautiful tribute to Col. Freeze, closing with the poem, 'Rosemont' written by the Col. on last Easter.

"The Law" was the toast assigned to James Scarlet Esq., and after a humorous introduction in which he described his first meeting with Col. Freeze, he gave an eloquent and learned disquisition on 'the law.'

Capt. J. B. Robison responded to 'The Older Bar,' and H. Mont. Smith to 'The Younger Bar.' Mr. Smith was introduced as a lawyer of the third generation, his father and grand father both having been members of this bar.

Paul E. Wirt Esq., was asked to speak on 'What I don't Know About Law,' but avoided the subject and after humorously talking about lawyers, he paid a beautiful tribute to Col. Freeze.

A. W. Duy Esq., was introduced as the first, and perhaps the last Republican District Attorney of Columbia county, and made a good speech.

John G. Harman responded to 'The Law-makers,' and H. A. McKillip made the closing speech.

James Scarlet then presented to Col. Freeze a parchment scroll on which every man present had written his name.

A rising vote of thanks was passed for the use of the Elk rooms, and then all joined in singing 'Auld Lang Syne,' and the meeting adjourned at 2:15 a. m.

It was a most delightful occasion and one that will be remembered through life by all that were present.

The floral decorations were presented to Mrs. Freeze on Saturday morning.

Those who tendered the banquet to Col. Freeze, were: Robt. R. Little, H. A. McKillip, Clinton Herring, T. J. Vanderslice, A. J. Robbins, Andrew L. Fritz, Clyde Charles Yetter, C. M. Terwilliger, J. C. Rutter, Jr., Wm. C. Johnston, Robt. S. Howell, H. Mont. Smith, James L. Evans, J. G. Jayne, B. F. Zarr, Edward S. Gearhart, Ralph C. Kisner, Thomas G. Vincent, Wm. Krickbaum, J. Simpson Kline, Lewis C. Mensch, A. W. Duy, W. D. Beckley, John G. Harman, Wm. Chrisman, L. E. Waller, Guy Jacoby, N. U. Funk, Freeze Quick, C. W. Miller, Geo. E. Elwell, C. A. Small, W. H. Rhawn, R. O. Brockway, C. E. Kreischer, E. J. Flynn, Wm. Kase West, C. P. Gearhart, S. W. Dickson, Clem R. Weiss, A. N. Vost, J. Alexis Guie, James T. Fox, G. M. Tustin, Ralph R. John, Grant Herring, C. C. Peacock, Fred Ikeler, Frank Ikeler, J. H. Maize, Boyd F. Maize, J. B. Robison, C. J. Fisher, O. B. Mellick, Chas. C. Evans, Wm. E. Elmes, Paul E. Wirt, James Scarlet, R. S. Ammerman, S. B. Karns, Wm. L. Sidler, Wm. J. Baldy, Charles S. Kline, C. E. Guyer.

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SCHOOL DIRECTORS' CONVENTION.

William W. Evans Re-Elected County Superintendent by a Unanimous Voice.

The school directors of Columbia County held their convention in court room No. 2, on Tuesday, convening at ten o'clock in the morning. There were present 131 members. Dr. F. W. Redeker, of Bloomsburg, was elected chairman of the meeting and J. H. Eisenhower, of Millin and George A. Laub of West Berwick, secretaries.



WM. W. EVANS.

The first matter taken up after the organization had been effected was the salary of the County Superintendent. The general sentiment of the members favored an increase, but they appeared to be divided on the amount. J. O. Hills, of Jamison City, an earnest advocate of the cause of education, forcefully expressed his views and moved that the salary of the County Superintendent be fixed at \$2,500 a year. Jas. C. Brown spoke in favor of the increase and seconded Mr. Hill's motion. R. G. F. Kshinka, J. B. Nuss, Dr. L. B. Kline and George A. Laub, also supported the motion. Others expressed themselves agreeable to an increase but not to the extent of the motion. The question was fully discussed and a vote taken, resulting in the defeat of the motion, forty-five in favor of it and seventy-nine against it.

At this juncture, Geo. A. Laub, of West Berwick, moved that the salary be fixed at \$2,250 per year. This was amended to make the salary \$2,000. The motion to make the salary \$2,250 was withdrawn and the amended motion was put to a vote. There were ninety votes in favor to twenty-three against it, and the salary was therefore fixed at \$2,000. This is an increase of \$400 a year. Those who voted against the amendment were the ones who were in favor of making the salary \$2,500 a year.

That William W. Evans, who has filled the office of County Superintendent, so ably and conscientiously, has the confidence and support of every director in the County, was fully demonstrated when the time came for his re-election. His was the only name placed in nomination, and his re-election was unanimous. This hearty endorsement of Mr. Evans is as it should be. He has certainly accomplished a great work along educational lines. All, too, by a persistent, untiring devotion to duty, and his re-election at an increased salary, comes as a fitting reward for faithfulness and loyalty to the cause.

It is reported that there is a widespread and growing desire among the young men of this vicinity to rush away to Panama for the purpose of helping to dig the canal. We regard it as our duty to publicly announce that the walking on the way back from Panama is very poor in some places.

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